



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 185

May 21, 1966

No. 4501

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Volume 185

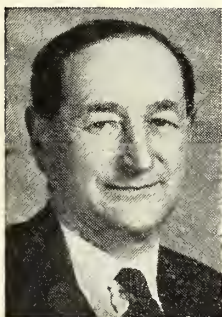
MAY 21, 1966

No. 4501

President Heads Poll

A COUNCIL MEMBER UNSEATED

LL but one of the retiring members of the Pharmaceutical Society's council were returned in the election on May 18. Mr. C. C. B. Stevens was elected. Mr. K. Holland, a Council member since 1963, was defeated.



Mr. C. C. B. Stevens.

The voting figures were:—

ELECTED

J. C. BLOOMFIELD	5,860
A. ALDINGTON	5,029
A. H. BECKETT	4,508
C. C. B. STEVENS	4,002
A. HOWELLS	3,801
J. P. KERR	3,800
J. E. BALMFORD	3,644

NOT ELECTED

A. G. M. Madge	3,396
K. Holland	3,161
D. Boyes	3,148
J. Levy	3,029
M. Gordon	2,851
D. N. Sharpe	2,839
J. W. Goodchild	2,789
A. G. Reed	2,614
W. Mott	2,354
J. E. Jeffery	2,190
J. R. Phillips	2,146
W. F. Patterson	1,856

Voting papers issued numbered 935; 11,354 were returned, of which five were disallowed, leaving 11,299 to be duly registered.

The counting of the votes in the election for the auditors was not completed in time for the reopening of the journeled annual meeting of the society and arrangements were made to complete the count on the following day, May 19.

Medical Information

COMPUTER AID FOR RESEARCH WORKERS

A NEW computer-operated retrieval service for medical information is now in operation for use by research workers in medical and related subjects. The service, based on MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System), developed by the U.S. National Library of Medicine will be available free in Britain during an experimental period of two years. It is being operated jointly by the National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa, Yorks. and the computing laboratory of Newcastle University. An index of approximately 300,000 research papers from the world's medical literature has been stored on magnetic tape and can be searched on an English Electric KDF.9 computer. The index will be updated monthly using copies of magnetic tapes flown from the U.S. Courses to train librarians and research workers in the use of the system have started at the National Lending Library and it is intended that eventually there will be at least one person trained to use MEDLARS in every major medical and biological research establishment. It is hoped to determine before the end of the experimental

period how much the service has benefited medical research and whether it should become permanent. User inquiries should be addressed to the U.K. MEDLARS Service, National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa, Yorks.

Toilet Preparations

HOME SALES UP 12 PER CENT.

IN the three months ended February, manufacturers' sales of toilet preparations in the United Kingdom at £19.9 millions were £1.9 million more, at current values, than in the corresponding three months ending in February 1965; home market sales at £17.5 millions increased by 12 per cent. but export sales remained constant, according to the Board of Trade's *Business Monitor*. An analysis of home market sales showed increases (at current prices) in all sectors except dental preparations where there was a fall of 1 per cent. Sales of perfumes and toilet waters at £1.2 million increased by 31 per cent., hair preparations at £5.98 millions by 13 per cent. and other toilet preparations at £7.31 millions by 15 per cent. Allowing for an increase of 5½ per cent. in wholesale prices of toilet preparations, it is estimated that the volume of sales in the three months ended February was 5 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of 1965.

Mercury Ointments

DANGER TO BABIES

ACCORDING to reports in the national Press, the Pharmaceutical Society is warning pharmacists that dilute ointment of ammoniated mercury should not be prepared for use



"BUSINESS SESSION" AT LA BAULE: Mons. M. Martinot, one of the two opening speakers at the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress (see p. 495).

on babies. The warning is based on recent correspondence in the *British Medical Journal*, which has described cases of pink disease occurring after use of the ointment for treating nappy

rash. The correspondents have suggested that, since the date at which mercury-containing teething powders were withdrawn from the market, some of the younger doctors may not have seen

the condition, and the possibility of its occurrence may have been forgotten. Instances have also been described in which mercury-containing powders had been obtained from grocer, teething powders containing calomel had been made by a pharmacist, and grey powder tablets for teething had been prescribed by a doctor.

PHARMACISTS' SALARIES

New J.I.C. agreement

NEW salary scales, operative from the pay day in the week commencing June 6, were adopted at a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for Retail Pharmacy, England and Wales, on May 3. Managers and manageresses with a pharmacy of weekly turnover up to £550 receive an increase of £60 a year, those turning over £600 and upwards will receive another £75 a year. Salaries for male and female pharmacists are increased by £50 a year. The new scales are:—

PHARMACIST MANAGERS

Average weekly sales	London	Provincial
£	£	£
200	1,185	1,160
300	1,210	1,185
350	1,260	1,235
400	1,285	1,260
450	1,310	1,285
500	1,335	1,310
550	1,360	1,335
600	1,400	1,375
650	1,425	1,400
700	1,450	1,425
750	1,475	1,450
800	1,500	1,475
850	1,525	1,500
900	1,550	1,525
950	1,575	1,550
1,000 and over	1,600	1,575

PHARMACIST MANAGERESSES

Average weekly sales	London	Provincial
£	£	£
200	1,160	1,135
300	1,185	1,160
350	1,235	1,210
400	1,260	1,235
450	1,285	1,260
500	1,310	1,285
550	1,335	1,310
600	1,375	1,350
650	1,400	1,375
700	1,425	1,400
750	1,450	1,425
800	1,475	1,450
850	1,500	1,475
900	1,525	1,500
950	1,550	1,525
1,000 and over	1,575	1,550

MALE PHARMACISTS

	London	Provincial
	£	£
First year after qualifying	950	925
Second year after qualifying	1,000	975
Third year after qualifying	1,050	1,025
Fifth year after qualifying	1,100	1,075

FEMALE PHARMACISTS

	London	Provincial
	£	£
First year after qualifying	925	900
Second year after qualifying	975	950
Third year after qualifying	1,025	1,000
Fifth year after qualifying	1,075	1,050

A joint subcommittee of three representatives from each side has been appointed to examine the J.I.C. agreements in detail in the light of present day circumstances.

New rates have also been agreed for dispensing assistants and for other shopworkers employed in pharmacy. They are as follows:—

DISPENSING ASSISTANTS (who have com-

pleted not less than three years' continuous experience in pharmacy and who are wholly or mainly engaged in dispensing):

MALES LONDON		
Age	Per annum	Approximate weekly equivalent
	£	£ s. d.
20	529	10 3 6
21	573	11 0 6
22	600	11 10 9
23	629	12 2 0
24	677	13 0 6

MALES PROVINCIAL		
Age	Per annum	Approximate weekly equivalent
	£	£ s. d.
20	513	9 17 3
21	560	10 15 6
22	586	11 5 6
23	604	11 12 3
24	637	12 5 0

FEMALES LONDON		
Age	Per annum	Approximate weekly equivalent
	£	£ s. d.
20	474	9 2 3
21	518	9 19 3
22	545	10 9 6
23	574	11 0 9
24	622	11 19 3

FEMALES PROVINCIAL		
Age	Per annum	Approximate weekly equivalent
	£	£ s. d.
20	458	8 16 3
21	505	9 14 3
22	531	10 4 3
23	549	10 11 0
24	582	11 3 9

SHOP ASSISTANTS (other than apprentices)

MALES				
Age	London	Provincial "A"	Provincial "B"	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
15	102 6	97 6	92 6	
16	115 0	110 0	105 0	
17	127 6	122 6	117 6	
18	150 0	145 0	140 0	
19	170 0	165 0	160 0	
20	192 6	187 6	182 6	
21	215 0	210 0	205 0	
22	227 6	222 6	217 6	

FEMALES				
Age	London	Provincial "A"	Provincial "B"	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
15	90 0	85 0	80 0	
16	100 0	95 0	90 0	
17	110 0	105 0	100 0	
18	125 0	120 0	115 0	
19	135 0	130 0	125 0	
20	145 0	140 0	135 0	
21	155 0	150 0	145 0	
22	165 0	160 0	155 0	

ALL OTHER MALE WORKERS (other than apprentices)

Age	London	Provincial "A"	Provincial "B"	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
15	98 6	93 6	87 0	
16	105 6	100 0	92 6	
17	113 6	108 0	100 0	
18	138 6	133 0	124 0	
19	151 6	144 0	133 0	
20	169 0	160 6	149 6	
21	199 0	191 0	177 6	
22	215 6	207 6	199 0	

B.P. Addenda

STATEMENT BY COMMISSION

IN order to prevent misunderstanding of the relationship between the British Pharmacopoeia, 1963, and its Addenda the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1, has issued a statement reminding users that the second Addendum, which becomes official on September 1, does not replace the first. "Each Addendum is a separate supplement to the British Pharmacopoeia, 1963, and the three volumes together constitute the current Pharmacopoeia. The British Pharmacopoeia, 1963, and Addenda are published for the General Medical Council by the Pharmaceutical Press, 100, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

As a result of a meeting between representatives of the Ulster Chemists' Association and representatives of the Association's Section of that body, held recently, U.C.A. members are being recommended to pay locums at the rate of £25 per week less tax and insurance stamp.

THE Ulster Chemists' Bowling Association is holding its annual tournament in aid of the Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund at Belmon bowling green, Kincora Avenue, Belfast, 4, at 2.30 p.m. on May 29. Subscription (including tea) is 15s. Interested participants should inform the secretary (Mr. S. Magowan), 438 Ormeau Road, Belfast, 7.

THE REPUBLIC

PRIZEWINNERS in the April window competition organised by the Chemists' Commission of the Dublin Regional "Buy Irish" Committee were: Mr. W. H. Roche, Upper Rathmines Road; Miss M. C. Fox, 17 Upper Ormond Quay; and Messrs. M. S. Dargan, Donnybrook, P. O'Brien, Dawson Street and K. A. Fitzmaurice, 150 Church Road, East Wall. The competition was sponsored by Warner-Lambert (Ireland), Ltd.



"BUY IRISH" PRIZE-WINNERS: Mr. Tom Moran (chairman, National "Buy Irish" Committee) and Mr. Joseph Coti (manager, Coti division, Goodbodys, Ltd.) with Miss Una O'Connor, M.P.S.I., Clontarf, and Mr. Joseph Smyth, M.P.S.I., Donnybrook, winners for March in window-display competition open to Irish chemists in "Buy Irish" campaign.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE index of retail prices in April was 116.0 (January 1962 = 100), compared with 114.6 in March.

A FIVE-YEAR expansion programme has been announced by the Volunteer Emergency Service (a body of volunteers who transport drugs, blood etc. in cases of emergency) to cope with an anticipated rise from 3,000 to 45,000 calls a year.

THE Maccabæan prize and medal for 1966 has been awarded to Dr. Alasdair Bruce MacGregor, an assistant lecturer in the department of surgery at the University of Edinburgh, for an essay entitled "The Search for a Chemical Cure for Cancer." The prize is being presented at 5.30 p.m. on May 25, at the Apothecaries' Hall.

THE Ministry of Health is reminding medical officers of health and family doctors of the need to maintain the programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis. There is disquiet at the low acceptance rates in some districts. By the end of 1965, 71 per cent. of children born in 1963, and 65 per cent. of children born in 1964, had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

SPORT

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY and LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A joint meeting of the two societies was held on May 11, when a Stableford competition took place for the Paines & Wyne prize and other prizes. *Results:* 1, E. J. Hobling (Gerrards Cross), 33 points (best score in last nine holes); 2, H. E. Wilson (Mid-Kent), 31 points; 3, F. Needham (Effingham), 33 points. *Match to Fourteen Handicap prize,* E. R. Tomlinson (Laleham), 32 points. *Fifteen and over Handicap prize,* A. Talbot (Leatherhead), 31 points.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEES

Buckinghamshire.—*Chairman,* H. P. Elliott; *Vice-chairman,* W. P. B. Phillpotts; *Secretary and Treasurer,* Miss H. E. Walker, 46 Well Street, Buckingham.

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Enfield.—*President,* Mrs. D. M. Authers; *Vice-president,* A. Wade; *Treasurer,* R. E. Salmon; *Social Secretary,* A. G. Garrett; *Secretary,* M. E. Gillward, 184 Hertford Road, Enfield, Middlesex (telephone HOWard 6887).

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

Bristol.—*Chairman,* Miss N. M. Bampton; *Vice-chairman,* Miss M. F. Haynes; *Treasurer,* J. F. Wellington; *Secretary,* H. C. B. Thomas, Pharmacy Department, Manor Park Hospital, Shpods, Bristol.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Bournemouth.—*Chairman,* M. H. Taylor; *Vice-chairman,* Miss P. E. Tompkins; *Treasurer,* Miss B. Lewis; *Secretary,* J. K. B. Callow, 16 Horton Road, Winton, Bournemouth (telephone: Bournemouth 59835). Mr. J. R. Phillips is assuming editorship of the Branch newsletter.

Reading.—*Chairman,* R. A. Over; *Vice-chairman,* G. A. Hughes; *Treasurer,* L. F. Freeman; *Secretary,* R. J. Paulin, 43 Valerie Court, Bath Road, Reading, Berks (telephone: Reading 51262).

South-west London.—*President and Pharmaceutical Society Branch Chairman,* J. A. C. Waller; *Vice-presidents,* Miss B. M. Kell and Miss E. G. Laws; *Treasurer,* Miss C. E. Mozley; *National Pharmaceutical Union Branch Chairman,* H. R. Edgecombe; *National Pharmaceutical Union Branch Secretary,* D. J. Vosper; *Secretary,* E. N. Browne, 17 Dalmore Avenue, Maygate, Surrey (telephone: Business: Twi 2650; Home: Esher 5127).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Advertising

Not for the first time in the history of the two bodies, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Pharmaceutical Society do not see eye to eye. The Society, in its recommendations on advertising, is most anxious that the title "chemist" should not appear in any advertisements, regardless of the nature of the goods advertised. All that the Society would be prepared to concede would be the name and address of the advertiser with no reference to his title (p. 467). The case against the Society, in the view of the N.P.U., is that "such restriction is to the advantage of the large multiples whose names, as a result of past advertising policies and nation-wide distribution, have become synonymous with the word 'chemist'." (Once more I am constrained to sympathise with those who fill a dual capacity by serving on the executive committees of both bodies. Their dilemma would have been appreciated by the Grand Old Duke of York.) But what are the problems of the case? In pharmacy, as it is practised in this country, there is mixed practice of a professional and commercial description. Part of the commercial side, at least, has the sanction by tradition of being not incompatible with the professional. It is recognised that it is an essential factor in the pharmaceutical economy, and advertising of goods is an accepted commercial practice. The Society's statement accepts the practice, provided that no restrictive titles are used. I see little harm in the use of the description "chemist." It may be argued academically that such a description, attached, say, to an advertisement for cameras, conveys to the reader, by implication, that the advertiser dispenses prescriptions. I think that the fears are probably exaggerated, as are the fears of the N.P.U. that the public could not be expected to look along a High Street for a particular number. Of course the advantages would lie with the large concern. That would be the case regardless of the use or non-use of restricted titles, for to be effective advertising must be on a large scale, and only the large concern can afford that.

Employment tax

There seems also to be diversity of opinion between the Society and the N.P.U. over the question of recompense of part of the cost of the employment tax. The secretary of the N.P.U. (Mr. J. Wright) states that the necessary information will be collected in the current dispensing costs inquiry to enable the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee and the Ministry to reflect in N.H.S. remuneration the relevant proportion of the increased cost resulting from the tax. The Council of the Society, on the other hand, agreed at its May meeting to look into the possible exemption from the tax of pharmacists employed in general practice in respect of their duties under the National Health Service (p. 480). It would seem to me that the task of negotiation should fall to the Central N.H.S. Committee, since properly the matter is related to remuneration. Mr. Wright appears to be of the opinion that there is no problem so far as dispensing under N.H.S. auspices is concerned, and that recognition of the need for reimbursement will be automatic. I hope that is so. Meanwhile, faced with the need for providing the Chancellor of the Exchequer with £8,500 a year, the Society's Chancellor (Mr. H. Steinman) may wonder if he is in a position to make any contribution to industry's needs.

Spectacles and speaking-trumpets

The influence of the higher education is making itself felt. There is less need today to call a spade a spade. Ear drops are now instilled into either the auricular orifice or the acoustic passage—whichever happens to be the more convenient. And we no longer suffer from wind; it has become "entrapped gastro-intestinal gas." But things are not always what they seem and there are traps for the unwary. The uninitiated might imagine that "The Audio-visual Aids Committee" was a voluntary society dedicated to helping the hard-of-hearing and the short-sighted, but they would be wrong. It is the new title of the Films Committee of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society!

Drug Industry Denied Fair Play

"REASONABLE PROFITS" CRITERION MET, SAYS PRESIDENT

THE British pharmaceutical industry felt a sense of grievance and was not being treated fairly by the constant attack on the industry's profits, said Mr. C. D. W. STAFFORD, M.P.S. (president the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry) at the Association's annual dinner on May 11. The real question was whether the industry was making too much money out of its discoveries. In some quarters "profit" was a distasteful word and financial success something to be ashamed of.

Fortunately the extreme views did not prevail in more responsible circles, where there was general agreement that the industry was entitled to reasonable profits. Over eight years the industry, together with the Ministry of Health, had operated a Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme which had worked to the reasonable satisfaction of both sides. "In other words, the criterion of reasonable profits appears to have been met."

In spite of that, sensational reports were constantly being published about the industry's profits.

Outstanding Record

The record of export achievement by the British pharmaceutical industry was quite outstanding and made a very valuable contribution to the nation's balance of payments. "One thing that should never be forgotten is that a price reduction in the home market is inevitably and inescapably followed by a similar reduction in our overseas markets. If we were to sell our products to the National Health Service at cost and make no profit at all in the home market, then we should have to do exactly the same in all our export markets."

Sometimes the industry was accused of making too much of its research activities. "I am sure that we do not say enough." Few people outside the industry and outside academic scientific circles appreciated what was being achieved in industrial pharmaceutical research and what the potential was for the future. "The total research expenditure per annum by the industry in its laboratories throughout the world is £150 millions, over £10 millions of which is spent in this country. This type of financial investment cannot be turned off and on depending upon annual trading results. It has to be continued steadily for years and it has been so continued in good times and in bad." The result had been the creation of research teams—"some of which, quite literally, are amongst the most brilliant that the world has ever seen." That was not so widely appreciated as it should be. "Team work is essential in research. Research teams take time to build and cost a lot of money. That money can come only from the profits we earn. Continuity of effort must be assured. There is so much more to be done, so many areas of human disease and suffering still to be overcome that we cannot afford

to take any action that would weaken the research effort of the pharmaceutical industry."

Replying to the toast "Our Guests" Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) referred to the work of the Sainsbury Committee. He hoped the industry would not begrudge the extra work the Committee's inquiries involved, because it was important that the industry's views and arguments should be put to the Committee as fully and as completely as possible. The Committee's task was extremely difficult; but all wished "at the end of the day we should get a report which, whatever recommendations it may contain, everyone will feel to be authoritative, thorough, soundly based and fair." He was convinced that the Committee's activities would prove to be of great value and of considerable public interest.

Increasing Cost

On the other hand, the public—and politicians too—were conscious of the increasing cost of the pharmaceutical services. The increase in prescription costs were attributable, at least in part, to the more extensive use of newer and more effective drugs, the growth of the population and especially the number of older people. "But what is particularly worrying is the fact that the increase is not in any way self-limiting. It is what my colleagues in the Treasury are fond of calling an 'opened' commitment and this may be why there is such a widespread conviction—which I myself share—that we must always ask whether money spent on drugs is being used in the most efficient and economical way." The Ministry had tried to tackle the problem in various ways. One was to help doctors to prescribe to the best advantage, particularly through the Dunlop and Macgregor Committees. Another way was to try to see that the conditions under which drugs were bought and sold were right. "The questions raised here are both complex and controversial, and I will mention only one or two without trying to suggest answers." The Minister then asked "To what extent are prices determined by competition? Does the present patent law undesirably restrict price competition? Does it tend to divert research from the therapeutically most valuable channels? Can an objective judgment be formed as to the propriety or otherwise of the level of costs and profits in the pharmaceutical industry? Is the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme a useful device which is broadly on the right lines, or does it call for radical alteration? What implications flow from the international character of the industry? Underlying all this, is there any inherent contradiction between the therapeutic requirements of the health services and the commercial requirements of the industry?" It was because of those fundamental questions it was right to appoint the Sainsbury Committee.

Judgment Deferred

The new Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme had been in operation some months. The final judgment on it, and on the general philosophy underlying it, must rest with the Sainsbury Committee, but, he said, "I think that up to the present both we and you can justifiably regard it as a valuable co-operative effort to cope with a complex and never static situation." The industry's export achievements pleased him, "for, though I am anxious that drug prices should not be excessive, I am also well aware of the importance to this country of having a sound and efficient and therefore I would hope sufficiently prosperous pharmaceutical industry—and it will certainly please those of my colleagues whose main concern is with the balance of payments." He was also pleased that pharmaceuticals had made so good a showing in the Queen's Award list. He specifically congratulated the president in that connection.

His remarks had to be somewhat restricted because the comprehensive medicines legislation must remain in the pending tray until parliamentary time was available. "I cannot yet say when we shall be able to introduce it. I do, however, hope to circulate a further memorandum on our proposals for the Bill following the Government's review of the comments received from the bodies consulted in August 1964." He added, "I think that there is every advantage in ensuring beforehand that the industry knows what will be involved in the legislation and can inform me of any ways in which it thinks our proposals might be improved. Any company which conducted its business in accordance with the best standards of the industry, and with a full recognition of its responsibilities towards both the public and the medical profession, would have nothing to fear from the legislation."

Towards the end of the proceedings Mr. STAFFORD invited Mr. G. T. MORSON to the microphone and Mr. Morson said that, although he had been a member of the board of the Association for fifteen years, he was "a new boy" compared with Mr. Dick Taylor, who had completed thirty years' combined service with the Association and its predecessor the Wholesale Drug Trade Association. Mr. Taylor had been the last chairman of the W.D.T.A. and first president of the A.B.P.I. He had taken an active part in the Association's affairs and a particular debt of gratitude was owed to him for his impartial chairmanship of the Marketing Practice Committee. Mr. Morson then asked Mr. Stafford to present Mr. Taylor with a gold watch to commemorate his thirty years' work of the industry. In his reply Mr. TAYLOR said he was "overwhelmed and at a loss for words." The things that had been said about him were nothing compared with the friendship he had gained during his association with the members.

Fourteenth Franco-British Congress

"IMAGE" OF THE PHARMACIST IN THE TWO COUNTRIES

THE British pharmacists who flew to France to attend the fourteenth annual Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress, La Baule, May 13-16, arrived in glorious sunshine on Friday afternoon. It came so unexpectedly after a cold spell that some of the French they met expected to believe that, against all precedent, the sunshine had crossed the channel with the tourists.

The Congress opened with an informal reception by the mayor of La Baule (DR. RENE DUBOIS) at the Royal Hotel at 6 o'clock that evening. After he had given them a civic welcome, it was announced that a telegram was being sent from the 200 congressionists to Sir Hugh Linstead regretting his absence on this occasion.

The "business" session of the Congress took place on Saturday morning when an English and a French spokesman presented papers on the "image" of the pharmacist in their respective countries.

Poor "Image" Despite High Standards

Speaking on "The Pharmacist: How he Appears to the British Public," MR. NICHOLAS HERDMAN said that the present public image of pharmacy in Great Britain was either of a branch of a large multiple limited company or of a small privately owned shop, not very different in appearance from other shops such as hairdressers and gift shops, but with rather more emphasis on soap and cosmetics, or on photographic goods. The British public were well accustomed to the large variety of goods displayed in most pharmacies, and the word pharmacy was not widely used except by pharmacists. The public called them "chemist's shops" and identified them as just one kind of shop among the many that lined the High Street. Paradoxically, that poor image of pharmacy had not been accompanied by any lowering of academic standards of qualification. On the contrary, the Pharmaceutical Society had continually over the years kept in line with the general advance of knowledge, particularly, of course, in pharmacology and pharmaceuticals. Every new pharmacist on the register was the product of a long full-time degree course of instruction. The course of study had always been highly academic, eschewing anything connected with shopkeeping, such as accountancy, window display, salesmanship and advertising. Consequently the average pharmacy was not the best kept, or the smartest, or the most efficient looking shop in most High Streets. The average pharmacist was not an enthusiastic salesman or showman, and identified himself to himself as professional. That prevented him from throwing himself fully into the business of making a success of commerce. In fact, many had entered pharmacy in the belief that it was indeed, in Great Britain, a scientific career.

It would be misleading to paint that other depressing picture of a professional man gone wrong without men-



Mr. Herdman at the microphone

tioning two important causes of it. First, the British pharmacist had no monopoly of the sale and supply of medicines. His competitors included the physicians, an increasing number of whom dispensed medicines and who might within wide limits contract to do so under the National Health Service. Physicians who supplied medicines might and did employ others, rarely pharmacists, to do the actual work. The medical curricula had never found much room for instruction in pharmacy, and today the pressure in the medical schools was such that few universities now taught any pharmacy to physicians. That was not reducing the number of "dispensing doctors." There were vested commercial interests outside the jurisdiction of the Pharmaceutical Society that encouraged physicians to supply medicines. That did not contribute to the amity between the two professions and was perhaps one of the reasons why, outside the hospitals, physicians in Great Britain did not, by and large, seek the advice of pharmacists in pharmaceutical matters. That responsibility had passed to the pharmaceutical manufacturers, who sent their employees to discuss pharmaceutical matters with prescribers. There was no legal requirement in Great Britain for a pharmacist to be on the board, or indeed on the staff, of a pharmaceutical manufacturer.

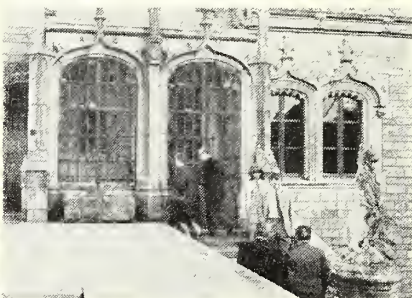
Unprotected

The second and by far the most important influence on the public image of the pharmacist in Great Britain was the absence of any law to prevent a non-pharmacist owning a pharmacy. So long as a pharmacist was employed (he need not be on the board) anyone might form a limited company carrying on business as a pharmacy. The limited company might proliferate into several branches and there was one such in Great Britain with more than 1,000 branches, in each of which there worked at least one pharmacist as an

employee. That particular company carried out its pharmaceutical work very professionally but within an environment of commerce in non-pharmaceutical goods. A pharmacist was only legally necessary in a shop selling listed poisons and which wished to dispense N.H.S. prescriptions. That position had left the individual proprietor pharmacist in Great Britain no alternative but to engage in many non-pharmaceutical activities if he was to pay his rent. The public image of pharmacy in Great Britain was, therefore, very different from the image of the profession elsewhere in Europe. Because the practice was so different from the academic instruction that preceded it, it must be much less satisfying for its practitioners. Despite the obstacles in Great Britain to any pharmacist appearing entirely professional there was at least one bright feature. The courtesy and compassion allied to the special skill and knowledge of the pharmacist made him (and, increasingly, her) a respected person in many communities. That personal service was perhaps most apparent to the housewives and mothers of young families, for they were the most frequent visitors to most pharmacies. Those women were, alas, not yet among the most important moulders of public opinion. It might be that the image of the pharmacist among the professional classes, including politicians, journalists and other publicists, many of whom seldom entered any kind of shop, was not particularly bright. But deep down in the heart of English life the pharmacist had an honoured place. It would encourage the future of British pharmacy if the legislature would consolidate and enhance by statute the position, professional and economic, of the pharmacists, permitting them to continue in the main tradition as skilled and conscientious self-employed public servants.

Hope for the Future

A further cause for optimism was the quality of the newer entrants to pharmacy. All those young people were holders of a degree or its equivalent. At the universities and colleges of technology they had learnt more than the technical needs of their profession. They had absorbed a general culture, mixed in the common rooms with undergraduates of every faculty, enjoyed into their early adulthood good opportunities for appreciating the requirements of a full and good life. In an age of affluence and greater leisure they would not be content with the economic atmosphere of so many of today's pharmacies, but would wish fully to exploit their skills in science and in business. The Pharmaceutical Society had hesitantly introduced rudimentary business instruction into the qualifying syllabus. Some of the country's schools of pharmacy wished to go further in incorporating into the pharmacy courses the study of administration. The young people who entered phar-



CONGRESS SCENES: Taking it easy in the hotel lounge or strolling outside. Emerging to embark on the beauties of the Chateau de la Brétèche and posing for a group photograph.

the coach and re-embarking after a halt. Exploring the beauties of the Chateau de la Brétèche and posing for a group photograph. (Photos: E. J. Wright)

macy trained in management would do much to revolutionise the present British "chemists' shop" and, hence, pharmacists' public image. The government, through enlightened monopoly legislation, could do much to help the coming generation of pharmacist to improve his service to the community and, consequently, his public image. Great Britain's adherence to the Treaty of Rome might prove to be the ultimate sculptor of that image. If Great Britain were to become part of a greater European political and economic entity, the United Kingdom Government would be impelled towards a pattern for the general practice of pharmacy more in line with long established usage in the rest of Europe. That would greatly help the efforts of those who were already trying to purify British pharmacy. One major consequence of conforming to the "greater European" pattern would eventually be some type of rationing of pharmacies according to the needs of the public.

On both sides of the Channel the public might have to wait some time for their politicians to catch up with their advanced ideas. There was still a need to put forward those ideas effectively so that politicians might know exactly what was required of their legislation.

In the meantime, British pharmacists must do all they could to separate the pharmaceutical element from the other activities being carried out in the same establishment. In big establishments there could be obvious physical separation and a separate door in from the street. In smaller pharmacies no more might be possible than a separate counter.

Irrational Criticism in France

MONS. M. MARTINOT, speaking on "The Pharmacist: The Image and the Man" (president of honour of the central council of general-practice pharmacists), said "We can understand

why certain groups in the community whom life has dealt with harshly should regard us with reserve. They come to us as they might go to an out-patient clinic: there is no pleasure in it and the payment that must be made for our services will always seem in their eyes extortionate, unjust, intolerable. But what really is surprising is that those whom we can call the intelligent section of the community have the same idea about us and most of the time apply pretty tough standards in judging us. Business men, industrial executives, senior administrators and civil servants are too apt to conceal behind an easy courtesy an opinion of us which it is not hard to feel is unfavourable."

M. Martinot presented first the supposed point of view of one such person. It was that pharmacy was a trade like any other. Once it had its secrets and its mysteries, and behind its red and green globes there was a dispensary. But behind all the junk that cluttered up his windows today what could one expect to find except a general store? Who was going to believe that behind the gift sets, the ball-points, even the Christmas cards, a liberal profession was being carried on?

Privileges Outlived?

The privileges the pharmacist enjoyed belonged to a time when he himself compounded the medicine and bore the full responsibility for it. Today, the pharmacist compounded practically nothing and carried practically no responsibility. Specialities accounted for about 80 per cent. of prescribed medicines and probably 50 per cent. of counter sales. "You claim responsibility for everything you supply, even specialities. Allow me to doubt it."

The characteristics of the pharmacist's job as the public saw them were:—

(1) Pharmacists are tradesmen who enjoy a monopoly that is unjustified apart from a few well known dangerous substances.

(2) You sell medicines at exorbitant prices and no doubt pick up a exorbitant profit.

(3) You have found a way of suppressing competition. Your own professional bodies have the deciding voice on the opening of new pharmacies.

(4) The purchase prices of pharmacies are crazily high. They come at the top of the statistical tables.

It was known that until the pharmacist was twenty-five he had been engaged in getting his qualification Was all that really necessary?

The Pharmacist's Answer

M. Martinot proceeded to answer those objections from the pharmacist's point of view. "You have spoken, my good friend. You see the pharmacist rolling in luxury, rich as Croesus, and pharmacy a little gold mine. The reality is a lot less attractive. Apparently you dislike the way the pharmacist visualises his job and does it. You have a hankering after the shaded and silent pharmacy of fifty years ago.

If all that was at stake was our own convenience and peace, we too would no doubt be sharing those regrets. But pharmacy has made greater progress between 1920 and 1966 than it did between Oliver Cromwell and George Clemenceau."

Within a bare fifty years the pharmacist had been driven from his original position by an invasion of factory-made products. During that period he had needed to become biologist, dietician, toxicologist, cosmetician, teacher of health and hygiene. His pharmacy reflected that revolution.

"You have taken pains to underline how delicately poised is our responsibility, whose whole existence is challenged by the development of products in whose making we have no hand at all. If all that had to be done was to pick up a packet off a shelf and hand it over just as it is to the public, you would be justified. Any uninformed counterhand of the honourable com-

any of grocers could do the trick. Things aren't as simple as that. The pharmacist doesn't 'hand over' the medicine to the patient. He delivers it, or he dispenses it. That is to say the mechanical act of handing over is embedded in a whole context of activities which together constitute the reason for our existence. You admit that the handing of the prescription is something we do for you. But what about all the rest of the performance? There is the information you ask for and we give you, well the information and warnings that you don't ask for and we still give; all this discussion with the patient as a professional element and a strong human undercurrent. Think of the details of what to eat and what to avoid because of incompatibility with the medicine: details that perhaps the doctor has overlooked. Then there are possible mistakes of strength or dose which we must put right—and they are not so rare as you would think. Think, too, of the attitude of compassion that one must always show to the sick, simply because they are human beings, flesh and blood, with a heart and feelings and suffering. Here, then, is the real rôle we fill.

In the handing over of the medicine as to be found the core of the pharmacist's responsibility, even if its nature and make-up were elusive. "No! I am not one of the traders. Or if I am, then I am the most stupid of them all. I must not advertise. I can't hold a sale to get rid of unsold stock (and heaven knows there's plenty). I can't display in my window the largest part of the products I sell. I spend a lot of my time refusing to sell articles—refusing, that is, a perfectly legitimate profit. The very activities which are the golden rules of commerce I cannot profit by—'creating consumer need,' 'flattering the purchaser,' 'getting rid of at any price.'"

The pharmacist, said M. Martinot, served the sick even against his own interest.

Upon the ill-directed charges that had been made he had a word to say. That pharmacists [in France] had a monopoly of the sale of medicines was true, just as doctors had in the practice of medicine, bailiffs in the sale of seized goods, money changers in changing currency. But the monopoly had been granted in the interests of public health and not to please the pharmacist. A medicine did not comply with the normal rules of trade.

Never Again!

An experiment had once been tried that did not last long. On March 2, 1791, the *Assemblée Nationale* of the day decided that it should be permissible for non-pharmacists to make and sell medicaments. There was such chaos that six weeks later, on April 14, the same *Assemblée*, which had so recently decreed the complete freedom of commerce, had been forced to declare that, exceptionally, the supply of medicaments must be restricted to persons trained and qualified to handle them. Never since, and it is just as well for the public health, has any government been tempted to repeat the experiment."

(To be concluded)

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE responsibilities of the Home Secretary, the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Education and Science were well understood said MR. HAROLD WILSON (Prime Minister) when replying to MRS. RENEE SHORT, on May 10. She had asked Mr. Wilson if he would co-ordinate action against drug addiction in Great Britain by "nominating one Minister to be responsible for this matter."

Smallpox Vaccine

MR. W. M. J. WORSLEY asked the Minister of Health what steps he was taking to ensure that adequate supplies of smallpox vaccine were available in the London area. In a written reply on May 13 MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said that adequate supplies of the vaccine were in all areas. There had been delays of a day or two in dispatch of the vaccine in some areas owing to heavy demand but the difficulties were being overcome.

Health Centres

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH informed MR. WILL OWEN in a written answer on May 13 that three health centres were planned for South-east Northumberland during the next three years.

Diabetes Research

MR. RON LEWIS asked the Secretary

of State for Education and Science on May 16 if he was satisfied that sufficient funds were available for research into diabetes. MR. GERONWY ROBERTS (Minister of State) said on May 16 that he was assured the Medical Research Council had not felt itself to be restricted by lack of funds from sponsoring any scientifically worth-while projects in that field.

Import Surcharge

MR. P. H. G. CHANNON on May 11 asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on what date in November the import surcharge would expire. MR. NIALL MACDERMOT (Financial Secretary, Treasury) replied "At midnight on November 30."

Oral Contraceptives

MR. RON LEWIS asked the Minister of Health on May 11 what evidence he had about the relationship between the contraceptive pill and cancer. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON: "I have no oral evidence of any association between oral contraceptives and cancer in women. The Committee on Safety of Drugs is engaged on studies of possible hazards from the long-term use of oral contraceptives and publishes advice to doctors from time to time. They are unlikely to overlook this aspect of the matter."

LEGAL REPORTS

A False Description

A POSTMAN, who sold bottles of perfume under a false description to housewives while doing his deliveries, appeared at Tottenham, London, magistrates' court on May 3. The man, William Charles Holley, 31 North View, Hornsey, London, pleaded guilty to selling, between October 26 and December 3, 1965, bottles of perfume to which the trade mark "Number 5 Chanel" was falsely applied. His friend, Stephen Edward Burnham, 22 Bolton Road, Edmonton, pleaded guilty to having 35 bottles of perfume with false trade marks in his possession. For the prosecution it was said that the bottles in question were almost identical in shape, size and colour and label to those containing the true Chanel perfume. He went on to say that the police received information that Holley was offering the bottles of perfume at £1 5s. each to people on his postal round. Holley was fined £10 and Burnham £20. They were ordered to pay costs of £5 5s. each.

Stole Prescription Forms

NATIONAL Health Service prescriptions stolen from an old people's home in Southgate were later used by two housewives to obtain slimming tablets from chemists' shops. At Wood Green, London, N.14, magistrates' court on May 13, Mrs. Patricia Johnston, 118 The Fairway, Southgate, admitted stealing four prescriptions between January 27 and April 23. The prescriptions were the property of the Middlesex Executive Council. Margaret

Georgiou, 39 Cowper Gardens, Southgate and Doreen Margaret Dickson, 63 Cowper Gardens, Southgate, admitted being concerned in endeavouring to obtain by forgery 60 Preludin tablets worth fifteen shillings from the branch of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., at Chase Side, Southgate, London, N.14, on April 30. Mrs. Georgiou admitted endeavouring to obtain 60 Durophet capsules worth thirteen shillings from the same chemists on April 29, and they each admitted receiving one prescription each between January 27 and April 30. A police officer said a prescription form was handed to the chemist by a woman and the chemist realised it was forged and told the woman he was not satisfied. Later Mrs. Georgiou and Mrs. Dickson were seen by the officer and admitted they had forged the prescription. Mrs. Georgiou said she had written the name of the patient and the doctor's signature and Mrs. Dickson had added the tablets. They had then asked an innocent woman to get the prescription for them. Mrs. Johnston was fined £10 for stealing; Mrs. Georgiou £5 for receiving and £10 on each of the forgery charges; Mrs. Dickson was fined £5 for receiving and £10 for forgery.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

GREEFF-CHEMICALS HOLDINGS, LTD.—Group profit for 1965 is £422,117 (£380,644). Taxation charged is £168,915 (£163,560) which after a revenue reserve of £55,367

(£37,000) leaves a balance for the year of £197,835 (£180,084). A final dividend of 2 per cent. is proposed making a total of 11 per cent. for the year (10½ per cent.).

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER A.G., Leverkusen, Western Germany. — The group had an unchanged net profit of DM78 millions in the first quarter of 1966 (compared with the first quarter of 1965) although gross turnover rose to DM1,037 millions from DM940 millions. Profit before tax was DM155 millions (DM164 millions) and taxation, DM77 (DM86) millions. Group turnover rose to DM1,377 millions (DM1,270 millions).

SYNTEX CORPORATION. — The company has acquired all of the stock of Instituto Farmacologico Latino, S.A., Madrid, Spain (an independent pharmaceutical company, marketing several Syntex products and a number of broad-spectrum antibiotics and vitamin specialities). Syntex Corporation paid approximately £3,761,000 for 100 per cent. ownership of I.F.L. and is paying an additional £179,000 next year provided sales reach an agreed level.

RECKITT & COLMAN HOLDINGS, LTD. — Group trading profit increased from £11,935,000 to £12,808,000 in 1965. A final dividend of 1 per cent. is to be regarded as a special bonus for the year only, and makes a total of 15 per cent. (against 14 per cent.). After deducting employees' profit sharing scheme £605,000 (£570,000) and deducting interest payable less other income £128,000 (adding £17,000) the profit, before tax, was £12,075,000 (£11,382,000). After certain adjustments tax amounted to £4,727,000 (£5,793,000), leaving a net profit of £7,348,000 (£5,589,000).

UNILEVER, LTD., and **UNILEVER, N.V.** — The combined total turnover of the two companies increased from £571 millions to £599 millions in the first quarter of 1966, compared with the same 1965 period; £473 millions (£448 millions), relates to third party sales. To the pre-tax profit Unilever, Ltd., contributed £13.6 millions (£14.2 millions). After tax of £12.9 millions (£13 millions), the combined net profit was £15.4 millions (£17.1 millions)—Limited £7.4 millions (£8.4 millions). Sales continued to rise but the main factors which affected profits for the greater part of 1965, mentioned in the recent reports, persisted into 1966.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD. — World sales in year ended March 31 amounted to £142,843,000 (£129,976,000) and group profits before tax to £15,234,357 (£13,932,145). After tax group profits work out at £9,545,402 (£6,437,685), of which £6,146,553 (£5,284,653) is attributed to the parent company. A final dividend of 2 per cent. is proposed making a total distribution for the year of 14 per cent. (12 per cent.). The amount of the profit earning bonus for the staff charged in arriving at the profits is £1,415,213 (£1,294,243); and depreciation amounted to £2,923,187 (£2,532,568). The figures for tax and profits after tax are not comparative because of the changes brought about by the Finance Act 1965.

BUSINESS CHANGES

N. & J. SAMPSON, LTD., have opened a pharmacy at 15 Leicester Road, Oadby, Leics.

JEAN SORELLE, LTD., have transferred their offices to 76 Great Portland Street, London, W.1 (telephone: 01-580-1312).

AYRTON SAUNDERS (MIDLAND), LTD., have acquired the Murrell Street, Burslem, wholesale premises of Leicesters (Burslem), Ltd. Messrs. Leicesters are to continue their retail business in Milehouse Lane, Cross Heath, Newcastle, Staffs.

DAWSONS (SUDBURY), LTD., chemists, 21 Market Hill, Sudbury, Suffolk, have closed down the chemists' side of their business. The stock and records have been taken over by R. W. Wardman & Son, Ltd., 37 Market Hill.

HOECHST U.K., LTD., Portland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1, have established a purchasing and export department to centralise buying in Britain of United-Kingdom-produced materials by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., and its subsidiaries in Germany. Mr. G. I. O. Ruebcke (managing director, Hoechst U.K., Ltd., and a number of its subsidiaries), is relinquishing all his positions in the U.K. to return to the United States, where he has been appointed executive vice-president of a new venture to be undertaken jointly between Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., and Hercules Powder Co. For the time being Mr. Ruebcke is being succeeded by Mr. F. E. Donnay, who heads the Hoechst organisation in France. Mr. N. M. Mischler (deputy managing director) has additionally been appointed managing director, Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd.

Appointments

THE officers of the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society have appointed Dr. Louis Cohen secretary to the Institute and Society.

P. P. PAYNE & SONS, LTD., Nottingham, have appointed Mr. H. K. Smart to a new position of Northern European sales manager in their export division.

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Basingstoke, Hants, have appointed Mr. B. Spencer as their administration controller. A native of Sydney, Australia, Mr. Spencer has been with Philips Industries, Ltd., for eleven years.

LONDON RUBBER INDUSTRIES, LTD., Hall Lane, London, E.4, have appointed Mr. N. Mitchell their sales representative to cover the North and East Riding of Yorkshire in place of Mr. W. James, who has been transferred to an associate company.

FRENCH & SCOTT, LTD., 1A Downs Park Road, London, E.8, have appointed Mr. J. Priestley-Giles their representative to cover West postal districts of London, Middlesex, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and part of Surrey, and Mr. E. M. Jones to cover the Midlands area.

H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD., have assigned to Mr. A. Forsyth (general manager, home sales), special duties to

work with Mr. J. A. Connell (director of marketing and home sales). Mr. Coley (regional manager, Western region) takes over as general manager home sales.

SUNBEAM ELECTRIC, LTD., Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, have appointed Mr. W. R. Stubbs their regional sales manager for the North of England and Scotland. Mr. J. Ness, B.Sc., Mech.E., has been appointed manager of the company's factory at East Kilbride, Scotland.

EVER READY CO. (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., 1255 High Road, London, N.20, have appointed Mr. G. Trueman (formerly marketing manager at head office), to succeed Mr. J. Donaghy, who has retired as sales manager at Bristol for the West Country and Wales. Mr. B. P. Doe has been appointed marketing manager.

POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Rosam House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have appointed Mr. J. Oliver (former sales manager, photographic division) marketing manager of the company's photographic division. Mr. R. Simps (a district sales manager) becomes field sales manager and Mr. J. Slee special markets manager. District managers are Messrs. R. Browning (South England), P. Chambers (Northern England), and B. Thomas (Midlands). Sales representative, Mr. G. Somerville, takes over a new post as technical product representative concerned with the increasing range of industrial and scientific instant-picture products.

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex, have recently appointed the following medical representatives: Messrs. E. Cresswell (Lincolnshire), H. Hayward (South-west Yorkshire), G. Hoyle (part Surrey and South London), P. Koppel (North-east Durham), J. Montagu-Leon (West Essex), G. Neal, M.P.S. (Northumberland), R. Shorney, B.Pharm., M.P.S. (Berkshire and part Buckinghamshire), F. Stones (Wiltshire and Dorset), C. Wallis (East Birmingham), B. White (South Staffordshire), D. Wyatt, S.R.N. Q.N. (part Devon and part Somerset). Mr. E. N. Kinirons, M.P.S., has been appointed the company's national field supervisor in the Republic of Ireland for pharmaceutical products.

PERSONALITIES

MR. J. F. HESKETH, M.P.S., who lost his seat on Ormskirk urban district council in 1965, regained it on May 10 when he won the town's Knowsley ward for the Liberals.

MR. D. S. MORSE, M.P.S., who is proprietor of a pharmacy in Malmesbury High Street, has been elected as a borough alderman. A member of the council since 1945, he was mayor of Malmesbury 1952-54.

DR. J. E. BOURKE, who has been awarded a two-year Merck, Sharp & Dohme International fellowship in clinical pharmacology for post-graduate study in the United States, graduated at University College, Dublin, Eire, and has been a clinical and research assistant at Westminster Hospital, London, since 1964.

MR. F. W. WAYNE, F.P.S., who is

Managing director, B.D.H. South Africa (pty.) Ltd., recently arrived in Britain to undertake a management refresher course. He will also be studying current manufacturing and administration techniques being carried out at the parent company's London plant and its laboratory chemicals division,ropole.

MR. H. NOEL THOMAS, M.P.S., who has been proprietor of a pharmacy Whitecombe Street, Aberdare, Glamorgan, for many years, was installed recently as the High Constable



Mr. Thomas in his fur-trimmed scarlet robe and wearing the chain of office after the investiture ceremony. With him is Mrs. Thomas whose title is Lady High Constable.

Mr. Miskin. The office of High Constable, which dates back 700 years, is today a nominal title and its pursuits are solely for the support and encouragement of the social and cultural activities of the community. A native of Aberdare, Mr. Thomas has played an active part for many years in the business and religious life of the town. He is a past chairman of the Aberdare Chamber of trade, secretary of the Aberdare and Merthyr Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for twenty-one years and twice chairman of the branch. He is a past president of the Aberdare Valley Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union and a member of the Glamorgan committee since 1951. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two sons and a daughter — Mr. R. N. Thomas, manager of a Cheltenham pharmacy, Mr. J. S. Thomas, who holds an industrial post and Miss J. Thomas, employed in a pharmacy in Jersey.



SERVICE RECOGNISED: To mark his twenty-five years' service on the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Committee, Mr. Harry Weinman was recently presented with a silver trophy dish by the then chairman of the N.P.U. Mr. W. Talvan Rees).

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. D. T. WILKINS (marketing director, Kimberly-Clark, Ltd.) left London Airport on May 9, on his way to America, to join Mr. Roy Sutcliffe (marketing manager) who flew over earlier. They will be having talks on future developments in paper products at an international conference of Kimberly-Clark executives.

DEATHS

BASSIL. — Recently, Mr. William Ernest Bassil, M.P.S., 12 Pewsey Place, Southampton, Hants. Mr. Bassil qualified in 1924.

Mr. F. S. Leaper writes:—I am sure I can speak for the majority of the Southampton and District chemists to say how shocked we were to learn of the sudden death of our old colleague "Bill" Bassil so early in his retirement. He had wide interests and took an active part in pharmaceutical politics and his opinions were always honest and fair. In his younger days he played tennis and cricket and of late years was a keen golfer and I know he was an active member of his church. Our sympathy is assured to his widow, to Malcolm who succeeded him in his business, and to the other members of his family.

BOWDEN. — Recently, Mr. John Richard Bowden, M.P.S., a former director of Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hampshire, and for many years its marketing director, aged sixty-one. Mr. Bowden qualified in 1926 and shortly afterwards went to Florence for Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., later returning to the United Kingdom for the same company. In 1929 he joined E. Merck in Darmstadt, later joining Hoffman La Roche, Basle, and subsequently transferring to Roche Products in the U.K. Leaving Roche after about thirteen years, he joined the Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., and for the last six years was marketing director and a member of the board of directors until his retirement early this year. He had been with Messrs. Crookes a little over twenty years.

BRADLEY.—On April 22, Mr. Michael Edward Bradley, M.P.S., c/o Gwynedd Chemists, Penrhynedraeth, Merionethshire. Mr. Bradley qualified in 1941.

COX.—On May 2, Mr. Guy Russell Cox, 23 Hillmont Road, Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey. Mr. Cox qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1910 and retired in 1964.

CUNLIFFE BAKER.—In July 1965, Edna Gertrude Cunliffe Baker, M.P.S., of The Gables, 2 Peache Road, Downend, near Bristol. Mrs. Cunliffe Baker qualified in 1937.

CURLEY. — Recently, Mr. Joseph Curley, M.P.S., 10 Lady Anne Street, Glasgow, W.4. Mr. Curley qualified in 1916.

GILLESPIE. — On April 22, Mr. Peter Gillespie, M.P.S., 100 Ashton New Road, Beswick, Manchester. Mr. Gillespie qualified in 1932.

JEWELL.—On May 6, Mr. William Francis Jewell, M.P.S., 44 Park Road, Southport, Lancs. Mr. Jewell qualified in 1929.

MACKEY. — Unexpectedly, on May 11, Dr. Herbert O. Mackey, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., dermatologist, Upper George's Street, Dun Laoghaire, co. Dublin, Eire. Dr. Mackey qualified as a pharmacist in Eire in 1915 and was a gold medallist of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He was brother of the late Mr. John Mackey, a former examiner of the Society.

MAXEY.—On May 2 Mr. Robert J. Maxey (see C. & D., May 14, p. 472). Mr. J. C. Durnan (secretary, North East London Pharmaceutical Committee) writes: After quite a short illness and just when it was felt that he was well on the way to recovery, the news of the untimely death of John Maxey came as a great shock to all his friends. I have known him as a colleague and a friend for many years and recall his first attendance on the West Ham Pharmaceutical Committee in 1948. This was the beginning of a period of loyal and devoted Executive Council service to his colleagues in West Ham, East Ham and North East London. He became chairman of the West Ham Pharmaceutical Committee in 1957 when, as secretary, I was to discover his kindness and desire to be of help to his colleagues. The ability to grasp a situation and apply his considerable knowledge to local affairs was well known. Recognition of this resulting in his becoming chairman of the newly formed North East London Pharmaceutical Committee and also the first chairman of the North East London Executive Council in 1964, where even in such a short time his sterling qualities were held in esteem and respect. To the West Ham Association as an active member and then president in 1951, also the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society his service to the profession will long be remembered. His departure will be felt by so many but we will always retain the knowledge of a kind and true friend who was always ready to help a colleague and advance his profession. On behalf of us all may I express our sincere sympathy to his widow and son.

MURDOCH. — On May 10, Mr. James Murdoch, M.P.S., 35 Kempoch Place, Gourack, Renfrews, aged ninety-two. Mr. Murdoch qualified in 1896.

PIERCE.—On May 9, Mr. William Jack Pierce, M.P.S., Park Parade Pharmacy, 90 Brighton Road, Horley, Surrey, aged fifty-four. Mr. Pierce qualified in 1936.

PIRNIE.—At the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, Mr. John David Patterson Pirnie, M.P.S., 574 Clarkston Road, Netherlee, Glasgow. Mr. Pirnie qualified in 1912.

REES. — On May 5, Mr. Arthur John Rees, M.P.S., 8 Carlton Parade, Orpington, Kent. Mr. Rees qualified in 1929.

SUTHERLAND.—On April 20, Mr. Daniel Cummings Sutherland, M.P.S., 35 Walton Street, Shawlands, Glasgow. Lanarks. Mr. Sutherland qualified in 1936.

WOODHOUSE.—On April 30, Mr. Godfrey Woodhouse, M.P.S., 4b Luton Road, Chatham, Kent. Mr. Woodhouse qualified in 1920.

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

"Expansion" Conference.—At the spring sales conference of Radiol Chemicals, Ltd., London, recently, the whole of one end of the conference room was taken up by two full-size fully stocked "shop windows." They carried examples of the type of display of Radian products that can be mounted for stockists. Main subjects discussed were the company's sales expansion and summer plans.

Formal Opening of Laboratories.—The formal opening by Merck & Co., Inc., of a new 155,000 sq. ft. extension to the company's Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories division at Rahway, New Jersey, is to take place on May 26-27. Professor E. B. Chain, F.R.S. (professor of biochemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London), will be the guest speaker at ceremonies dedicating the new laboratories. He will speak on "The Quest for New Biodynamic Substances." The new buildings are arranged in a plan that will allow research chemists, who create new compounds, and biologists, who study their usefulness, to work side by side.

A Day at the Derby.—Eucryl, Ltd., 7 Oakley Street, Southampton, are running, in conjunction with Pathe News, a competition offering winners a "millionaire's day at the Derby," tying in with current Eucryl advertisements. Nearly 300 cinemas are involved in the promotion and all are mounting foyer displays. Eucryl stockists are being asked to support the promotion with special window displays and those who do are being given reciprocal display facilities in the cinemas. The competition is featured in a full-colour "newspaper" featuring Aquasan, Parador spray, Mothaks, Plantoids, Coolwax, Eucryl tooth-powder and V.I.P. baby products. Competitors are required to complete a limerick.

TRADE NOTES

Perfume Agency.—A. D. Perrie Distributors, Ltd., 8 Rutland Street, London, S.W.7, act as sole agents for Parfums Molinard, Paris, France. Initially two Molinard perfumes are being marketed in Britain, with their matching toilet waters, Cologne, etc. One is Sketch, a perfume claimed successful in France and America. The other, Habanita, is already well known to visitors to Grasse. The perfumes are packed in containers of $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz.; the toilet water in $2\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; the Cologne in $1\frac{1}{4}$, 4, $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $15\frac{1}{4}$ oz. It is also proposed to make available Molinard's Concreta, the wax of the flowers prepared for use as a perfume and presented in hand-painted capsules or boules. Packs of one, three, six and twelve boules are to be available.

Bonus Offers

THE SANITAS CO., LTD., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Sanitas personal antiseptic. Thirteen bottles invoiced as eleven on initial orders for a minimum of 1 doz.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about: Gem manicure instruments

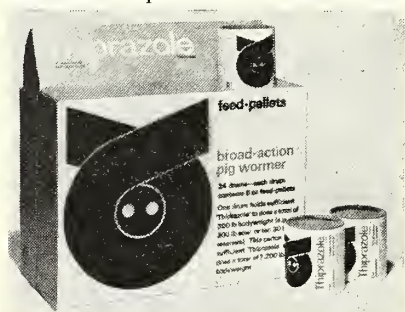
NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

One-dose Pregnancy Test.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex, announce the introduction of Norone, claimed the first single dose oral pregnancy test. The test takes the form of two tablets, to be taken at the same time, each containing 20 mgm. of norethynodrel and 0.3 mgm. of mestranol. The active principal is released from the tablet slowly over a period of several hours.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

Broad-action Pig Wormer.—Claimed the first of its kind, a broad-action pig-worming preparation designed to provide reliable control of the ascarids and strongyles in pigs has been introduced by the agricultural division of Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddeston, Herts. Thiaprazole contains the complementary anthelmintics thiabendazole and picadex and tests have



shown it to be 96-100 per cent. effective against adult egg-laying strongyles and 83-100 per cent. effective against adult ascarids. The product is formulated as small feed pellets that are easily added to normal feeds and palatable to animals of all ages. Packs are 6-oz. and 18-lb. drums, the small pack treating a 300-lb. sow or ten 30-lb. weaners, and the larger pack providing treatment for forty-eight 300-lb. sows or 480 30-lb. pigs.

FOODS



A NEW LABEL: The $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. and 1-pt. bottles and 1-gal. can of Obesitol safflower-seed oil, a dietary supplement introduced by Carter Bros., Glen Laboratories, Shipley, Yorks.

A New Flavour for Slimmers.

Limmits crackers in new smoked-ham flavour are now available from Ucliffes, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent. Claimed the only meat-flavoured slimming product on the market, the cracker is understood to have gained ready acceptance in consumer tests.

Now Forty-three Varieties.—The Gerber baby foods division of Brown and Polson, Ltd., 10 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, have added to the baby-food range a new mixed fruit pineapple and apricot variety in both strained and "junior" series. The total of varieties in Gerber range in Britain is now forty-three, with more new comers promised.

New Look.—After four months of market research and product testing, a new look has been created for the glucose tablet Dextrosol. The striking



blue and white pack has been designed by Brown & Polson, Ltd., Claygate House, Esher, Surrey, to fit equally well into both pocket or handbag. It is a neat, slim pack, double foil-wrapped containing fourteen tablets. A double pack is also available.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Deodorant Aerosol.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, are making available in aerosol spray form their Hi and Dri deodorant.

Soap in New Shape.—Morny, Ltd., Morny House, 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, are issuing their toilet soap in new "gently curved" shape to fit comfortably and securely into the palm of the hand.

Summer-into-autumn Shades.—To complement summer and autumn fashion shades P. & M. Warrick, Seymour Road, London, E.10 are introducing two new colours in their *le Rouge Baiser* lipstick range. Chatain, "a cool, palest-of-pale chestnuts, inlaid with a silver shimmer," is for use with lavender, pink, and lemon-sherbert shades. Sable Rose, "a soft tawny-rose to be worn with true reds for a subtle contrast," complements the beige and honey ranges forecast for autumn.

For the Grey-haired Woman.—Grey Charm, a quartet of semi-permanent

hair colourings exclusively for the older woman, has been introduced in the l'Oreal series distributed by Golden, Ltd., Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Grey Charm is claimed to last through several shampoos and to "coax-in muted or silvery tones and disguise unwanted yellowness." Four shades are available: Muted silver, smoke grey, grey mink and opal grey.

Lemon Soap. — Cavalcade Beauty Preparations, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, Lon-



don, S.W.4, offer a *Sapon Citron* by Hanri lemon soap in 3-oz. tablets in corrugated display box as illustrated.

Eye Make-up.—Yardley of London, Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new range of "Eye Blenders," matching each shade of "Shade and Line" and Twinstick brow pencil, "Shade and Line" is a soft powder eye shadow that may be used dry as a shadow or wet as an eye-liner. Twinstick is a little double-ended pencil with colour at one end and a blender at the other, for use in filling-in and darkening the brow, the blender adding highlights or colouring out undesired shadows or shapes. Also in the range are a soft creamy eye-shadow stick, a velvet eye-liner with controlled applicator that has an extra soft crayon to give fine or thick lines as required, two types of mas-



New Yardley eye make-up range.

cara, Eyematique, a new roll-on lash lengthener and block mascara. A neat little box of eye make-up remover pads completes the range.

SUNDRIES

"Microgrooved" Shaving Head. — The Philishave Escort, an addition to the range of electric shavers of Philips Electrical, Ltd., London, W.1, is claimed the only shaver with rotary action and "microgroove" in its shaving head. The instrument is finished in oyster-white, and has a newly designed motor "for maximum space-saving efficiency." It is easy to clean, has a new-type voltage selector for greater convenience to world travellers.

"Chemists Only" Stainless Blade. — A new Eversharp stainless steel razor blade with unique features was launched on May 16 by Eversharp Co. for sale through pharmacies only. The manufacturers claim to have produced in the Eversharp a blade unequalled for sharpness, comfort and "luxury." The Eversharp is a "prestige" blade suited to exclusive distribution through chemists. The blade has a bowed-design edge that allows it

to "float" friction-free over the skin. The steel used is low-carbon micro-grain, yielding, say the makers "a finer, sharper edge than has hitherto been possible on any blade." The individual blades can carry no manufacturer's imprint because the polish is so high, and cannot be etched because of their high corrosion resistance. The imprint is therefore on the "dispenser" of four blades (twelve "dispensers" to a merchandiser). Distributors are Richards & Appleby, Ltd., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.



NEW RANGE OF PACKS: Foil-wrapped cartons of Calgon water softener with integral seal-spout pouring device and for easy carrying and lifting of Calgon in bulk. Makers are Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd., 1 Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1.

For Shampooing the Car.—Described as "the biggest thing that has ever happened in car cleaning," Duotex, issued by Sponcel, Ltd., 185 London Road, Croydon, Surrey, is a cellulose sponge pad impregnated with Prestone jetwax, manufactured by Union Carbide, Ltd. One squeeze in a bucket of water is said to provide sufficient lather for a perfect car wash. The pad dislodges grease, grit and road film, leaving a brilliant wax finish. It contains sufficient shampoo for one car wash, leaving a handy cellulose sponge pad for wiping windows, seats, etc. Pack is a plastic envelope, issued twenty-four per display outer.



IMPROVEMENTS—AND WHY: Imperial Leather products have been given by the manufacturers, Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester, the new look shown in the illustration and are also increased in variety. Messrs. Cussons say the public was ready for an extended range. From August "massive" colour advertising is due to appear in women's magazines.

OVERSEAS NEWS

FRANCE

Disaster for 400 Pharmacists

A FR.40-MILLION financial crash in France has ruined 400 French pharmacists. Mainly retired pharmacists who had realised on their pharmacies, they had invested their money in *Spécipharma*, a company that specialised in financing the purchase or enlargement of premises for other pharmacists. On May 14 the company's director-general, Jean-Jacques Lourtoux, gave himself up at a Paris police-station and was shortly afterwards in gaol, incriminated in, among other things, fraud and forgery. Lourtoux set himself up as a financier in 1955 and founded *Spécipharma* in 1962. Three years later he took over the ground floor of a hotel for his operations and was employing a staff of 150. Some of his investments were unfortunate and he had difficulty in meeting interest payment. On complaints by two of the pharmacists who had lent him money the company's affairs were investigated by the police. It brought to light irregularities which led to Lourtoux's conviction.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Guernsey Hospitals Plan

THE States (the island parliament) has approved a recently published £2 millions hospital improvement plan for the Channel Island of Guernsey. It schedules new pharmacy and central sterile supply departments among the first improvements needed. The island's board of health has received co-operation from the Wessex Regional Hospital board and the Guernsey and Alderney branch of the British Medical Association in producing the plan, whose detailed proposals involve the spending of £2 millions over fifteen to twenty years. Criticism of the plan has come from the States Advisory and Finance Committee which has recommended savings, in view of other anticipated heavy commitments. The Board of Health describes the thirty-years-old Princess Elizabeth Hospital as "inadequate and in immediate need of improvement." Facilities listed are:—Operating theatre suite, children's ward, mortuary and post-mortem room, staff changing rooms, pharmacy, electricity stand-by set and a pathology laboratory. Other facilities are said to require improvement "but not quite so urgently." Suggested new departments include a geriatric unit, intensive care unit and central sterile supply department. Of the pharmacy the Board has this to say . . . "it now supplies the Castel Hospital, the Maternity Hospital and Les Cotils Hospital Home and dispenses drugs for psychiatric out-patients. With the increased number of patients and the increase in storage space required by the greater use of disposable materials it is working under extremely difficult conditions. Stores and equipment which should be in the pharmacy under the control of the pharmacist are spread about the hospital." The Board is still investigating the extent to which central sterile supply should be organised as a separate department.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Priced Out of the Market ?

SIR,—For about three years I have been looking for a business and have examined various ones in different parts of the country. I find that the price of them is about £13-15,000 and the net profit £3-3,500 p.a. If one invested £12,000 at 7 per cent. it would bring in £840 a year. A manager can earn £2,000 p.a., giving a total of £2,840. Has pharmacy now priced itself out of the market ?

AREF

Tablets Unwrapped

SIR,—“Xrayser” suggests that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society would uphold the criticism of its members by Dr. W. P. Thomson. Surely the Society should rush to the defence of its members by pointing out that at least one pharmacist knows of at least one dispensing doctor who provides tablets not only in a cardboard box but also unwrapped. This same pharmacist is more than a little worried as to what might become of a small child being carried home in the same perambulator as those dangerously accessible tablets.

J. C. JARVIS,
Ingleton via Carnforth, Lancs

Strictly Professional

SIR,—Taking the letter and the spirit, and reading the lines and between the lines, of official and semi-official pronouncements, a picture emerges of the ideal, or at any rate, typical pharmacy of 1986. The facia bears the name of the proprietor in small and discreet characters, with the letters of qualification even smaller and more discreet. No other wording is to be seen with the possible exception of the hours of business in gilt on the glass of the door. The windows contain no show-cards, no price-tickets, no merchandise, no commodities, no articles of commerce whatsoever—in fact nothing at all except perhaps two or three tasteful reproductions of oil paintings by Constable or Kelly—or maybe a bowl of artificial flowers. The whole effect is one of pure professionalism and non-commercialism. However, many establishments conforming strictly to the above specifications do already exist. I have seen them. But they are usually referred to as “betting shops.”

RAYMOND HUTCHINSON,
London, S.E.7

Accurate or Variable ?

SIR,—Pharmacists are sometimes credited as being “the experts on drugs.” For most of us, this is flattery, but I do think that the pharmacist is, or ought to be, an expert on the dosages and presentations of drugs. It was therefore useful to be given a fairly full report of the recent symposium on dosage of medicines. Such information helps us to keep our knowledge up to date, especially if we live a long way from centres of learning. There seemed, however, to be important differences of opinion at that meeting about the attributes of the most frequently em-

ployed dosage form—tablets. Mr. A. Davis was reported to have said “Tablets offered the advantage of convenience to the patient, accuracy of dosage . . .”, whilst on the same page (p. 36) put Mr. C. A. Johnson to have said “Of the single dosage forms, the compressed tablet was the most vulnerable to variation.” No wonder that, as Mr. N. A. Herdman pointed out at the recent conference of the Institute of Pharmacy Management “there had been the recent past been a good deal of schizophrenia among too many pharmacists.”

W. K. PRESTWICH,
Leeds, 6

Films in Wire Baskets

SIR,—Many pharmacists must have read with concern some of the remarks made by the Monopolies Commission on Messrs. Kodak's colour film policies (*C. & D.*, May 7, p. 446). Not only was the price criticised, but also the retailers' margins and the restricted distribution. The vision of colour films at eightpence off in the supermarket and bazaars becomes a possibility. There is also talk of dried-milk baby foods following the Andrew Anadin, T.C.P., etc., into the wire baskets. The grocers' plunder into the chemists' traditional commodities is beginning to snowball and it is difficult to imagine where it will end. Pharmacists may eventually be left with that dispensing which is not done by doctors and health centres plus the sale of scheduled poisons. The Alber Hall resolution was fashioned to prevent pharmacies from branching into new fields of retail trade and it would seem, on the face of it, unrealistic. We are being asked to close the front door to new business whilst the old escapes at the back. If present trends continue, the outlook for pharmacy is serious indeed and we seem quite impotent to do anything about it. In seeking a remedy it appears to me that one of two alternatives is imperative. Either dispensing fees must be substantially increased, or the Government must give us protection, as retailers, against competition from pharmacutically ignorant competitors.

J. K. HARDY,
Preston, Weymouth

PRESCRIPTION POSER

THE prescription shown below was shown by the pharmacist to whom it was presented to a number of his pharmacist friends, all of whom failed to identify the drug prescribed.

Handwritten: 1mg Chloroform

Handwritten: 30 50



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Where Information is Wanted

PROSCRIBED from commenting on matters *sub judice* and secret, the Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) carefully avoided procedural problems when responding for the guests at the annual dinner of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on May 11 (see p. 494). The *sub judice* items were those coming within the terms of reference of the Sainsbury Committee. Though the Minister did not comment directly on the problems that are being considered by the Committee, it was evident that he was, even at the present stage, placing great reliance on the Committee's findings. If the members of the Committee, or the pharmaceutical industry, were in any doubt about the guidance Mr. Robinson hopes to get from the Committee's report, he dispelled them by enumerating a list of questions for which answers were required. The Minister readily admitted that the questions were both complex and controversial. Nevertheless they are fundamental and answers must be found.

All engaged in the pharmaceutical industry should carefully consider those questions, so as to ensure that the Sainsbury Committee is given adequate evidence and that the final report shall include the correct answers. The "matters secret" are, as the Minister himself said, still "in the pending tray until Parliamentary time is available." They are details of the proposed comprehensive medicines legislation. Mr. Robinson disclosed that it was his intention to circulate a further memorandum on the proposals for the Bill, following the Government's review of comments received from those consulted by his predecessor during August 1964. The Minister then said "I think there is every advantage in ensuring beforehand that the industry knows what will be involved in the legislation and can inform me of any ways in which it thinks our proposals might be improved." That attitude is one that we entirely endorse, adding only that the term "industry" should be defined in its widest sense. Since 1964 the Government's proposals have been discussed widely in certain sections of the industry, but in one area in which changes in control are likely to have an important effect—the pharmacy—there has been little or no discussion except within the conclaves of certain representative bodies. It is now time that all pharmacists were told exactly what the Government's proposals are, and we recommend the Minister himself should speedily release his next memorandum for general and open discussion.

Any Business Questions?

If I pay a premium for a lease can I get any tax relief, please?

UNDER the provisions of the Finance Act 1963, you can obtain relief by writing off the premium as if it were additional rent paid over the period of the lease. The landlord is assessable on the premium as if it were rent received.

In order to supplement the heating in my premises I had thought that I would install an oil convector heater in my dispensary. On looking at my insurance policy I notice a reference to the types of heating apparatus which may be used. The heaters that I had in mind are perfectly safe, but that type does not seem to be covered by my policy. Would there be any danger that its use would affect my insurance cover, please?

YES, there most certainly would. In no circumstances should you use any supplementary heating equipment not contemplated by your policy. Your best plan would be to ask your insurers to give you cover in respect of the additional equipment which you intend using.

I am a director of a small company owning three pharmacies. There are three directors, namely myself and my former partner, now co-director, and his wife who is secretary of the company and keeps the books. My co-director and I own all the capital of the company and work full-time. My co-director's wife works only part-time. I am told that for corporation tax purposes we cannot charge her salary. Is that right, please? If so it seems very unfair.

THE position is as follows:—1. The basic deduction for the remuneration of all directors of a close company is 15 per cent. of the profits before deducting the remuneration. 2. That basic 15 per cent. may be exceeded as follows:—i. The permissible deduction for all directors is never less than £4,000. ii. Where there is more than one full-time working director the remuneration which may be deducted is as follows:—(a) Two full-time working directors £7,000. (b) Three full-time working directors £10,000. (c) Four or more full-time working directors £13,000. Thus if the joint remuneration of yourself and your co-director exceeds £4,000 it is true that there is no deduction allowed for your colleague's wife who works only part-time. The reasons for that state of affairs are obscure, but if the wife were to resign her directorship her salary would be allowable.

NEW FILMS

Indomethacin in Rheumatic Diseases

Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts.
16 mm. Colour. Sound. Running time 31 minutes.

ESSENTIALLY clinical in its approach, this film presents before-and-after demonstrations of the valuable effect that indomethacin can have in severe cases of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gout and ankylosing spondylitis.

Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug Therapy in Rheumatic Disease

Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts.
16 mm. Black and white. Sound. Running time 30 minutes.

DIRECTED by the Excerpta Medica Foundation, New York, this film presents an international symposium on the nature and treatment of rheumatic inflammation with special emphasis on long-term management. Participating are Paul J. Bilka (associate clinical professor of medicine, University of Minnesota Medical School), Dr. D. W. Englund (rheumatologist, Phoenix, Arizona), Dr. F. Dudley Hart (consultant physician, Westminster Hospital, London), Dr. S. G. Nelson (lecturer in rheumatic diseases, University of Sydney, Australia) and N. O. Rothermich (clinical professor of medicine, Ohio State University). The participants discuss the place in therapy, advantages, disadvantages and dosage of corticosteroids, salicylates, phenylbutazone and indomethacin.

NO NEED TO GET UPSET: "Bismuth as usual during alterations," said a notice seen outside a pharmacy recently.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

A SUBCOMMITTEE appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to define the status of assistants to pharmaceutical chemists has recommended that they should, in accordance with section 19 of the 1890 Act, be regarded as competent only to transact business in the temporary absence of the licentiate by whom they are permanently employed. The recommendation was reported to the monthly meeting of the Council in Dublin on May 10.

Regulations to be Drafted

The subcommittee accept that a pharmaceutical chemist must leave a pharmacist in charge during his absence connected with any other business or employment, and that assistants should not be entitled to move from place to place acting as locum pharmacists. They have also recommended that the Society's law adviser should be instructed to draft regulations along those lines for the approval of the Council.

MR. FRANK LOUGHMAN objected to the recommendations, which would, in his opinion, inflict hardship on pharmacists, particularly as pharmaceutical chemists were at present difficult to obtain for staffing community pharmacies. If the Council could provide enough pharmacists he might take a different view, but was a pharmaceutical chemist to be deprived of his annual holidays through lack of suitable staff? MR. V. G. McELWEE sympathised with Mr. Loughman's views and MR. T. J. HARTY agreed that locums could be obtained comparatively easily in the cities but could not be attracted to rural areas. He would only favour restricting assistants if sufficient qualified personnel were available. MR. J. GLEESON also thought that every pharmacist was entitled to an annual holiday. THE REGISTRAR (MR. J. G. COLEMAN) pointed out that more pharmaceutical chemists were available than pharmaceutical assistants, but MR. McELWEE retorted that they would only take locum appointments around Dublin. THE REGISTRAR reminded MR. M. F. WALSH, who suggested drawing up a list of pharmacists available for locum work, that such a list already existed.

MR. H. P. CORRIGAN said that, as chairman of the committee that had made the recommendations, he would like to point out that members were governed by the 1890 Act, which specifically laid down the regulations. The greatest concession the Council could make was that a qualified assistant could take over during temporary absences of his regular employer. MR. D. J. KENNELLY said that local authorities interpreted the Act to mean that only pharmaceutical chemists could take charge. An assistant could not act as locum in a hospital.

THE REGISTRAR read the relevant section of the Act. It stipulated that the qualified assistant "shall be competent to transact the business of a licentiate in his temporary absence but shall not be entitled to conduct or manage a business or to keep open shop on his own account." MR. GLEESON said he was not to be taken as criticising the subcommittee but "this was not the time to be tightening up things."

MR. C. CREMEN felt there was a danger that "temporary absence" might be restricted even more if the present interpretation were interfered with. MR. LOUGHMAN said that an assistant was entitled to compound medicines and sell poisons and he did not think he should be limited. MR. CORRIGAN pointed out that, if a pharmacist went on holiday leaving an assistant in charge, he would be held responsible for the assistant's actions, but if a pharmaceutical chemist were in charge that person would be responsible for his own actions. THE PRESIDENT (MR. J. P. O'DONNELL) concluded the discussion by saying that the recommendations

would be referred back to the Council for consideration when they had been drafted by the legal adviser.

A letter from the Irish Medical and Pharmaceutical Representatives' Association drew attention to an observation made at a meeting of the Irish Medical Association to the effect that medical practitioners resented more than one representative of a particular firm calling on them at the same time.

THE PRESIDENT said that the Council concurred with the I.M.A. in condemning that development, and disapproved of its extension to pharmacies. Another practice which the Council deplored was the by-passing or down-grading, when opportunities of promotion occurred, of senior representatives who were pharmacists. MR. M. J. MULREANY considered that the worst aspect was that representatives who had not qualified in the Republic were taking over from the Society's members.

MR. KENNELLY spoke of his personal experience of doctors who had expressed a preference for pharmaceutically qualified representatives. Retail pharmacists also found them more helpful. MR. R. J. SEMPLE suggested they should point out to manufacturers and wholesalers that the Council would like to see pharmaceutical personnel appointed. He believed that only qualified people should be given those positions. MR. R. J. POWER objected to the practice of having two representatives call on a doctor. It contained, he said, the subtle suggestion that the pharmacist was inefficient. Unless the Council protested it could be construed that the Society was failing in its duty by qualifying people who were below standard.

A Register of Medical Representatives?

THE PRESIDENT said that Dr. Wilson, of Trinity College, had written suggesting a meeting between the I.M.A., the Council and the Department of Health, with a view to drawing up an official register of people suitable for classification as medical representatives. He had expressed the view that it was desirable to appoint only people with a knowledge of pharmacology—and those were mainly pharmacists. MR. T. R. MILLER agreed that the interests of pharmacists in industry must be protected. He thought the employers found the pharmacist was not so easily "indoctrinated" because of his training. The Council must do what it could to see that qualified people were appointed. One suggestion had been made that the representative should wear a distinctive emblem, which would immediately convey to the doctor or pharmacist that he was qualified. On MR. KENNELLY'S suggestion it was agreed to defer the matter until the recommendations of *Comhairle na Nimheanna* had been issued.

The Registrar reported that while the country had been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Rising there, five Licentiates had been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their registration as pharmaceutical chemists, which had taken place on the morning after the insurrection had begun. He had sent congratulations to each of them on having attained their golden jubilee in the profession. One of them—MR. Robert Henry Kerr, London—had replied, donating £5 5s. towards the Benevolent Fund, "in thanksgiving for having been spared to see my fiftieth anniversary as a pharmacist." The other members were:—MR. J. J. B. Breakey, Belfast; MR. M. J. Cullen, Tubbercurry; MR. J. Duggan, Clontarf and MR. J. H. Moffatt, Belfast.

MR. J. E. Burrell (president, Irish Pharmaceutical Association) had written informing the Council that the next Pharmacy Congress would be held in Dublin in the week beginning October 16.

On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, it was unanimously agreed to grant a loan of £100 to the Irish Pharmaceutical

Association for the holding of the Congress. It was announced that the annual meeting of the Association was being held in the College of Pharmacy at 7.45 p.m. on May 26. MR. MILLER said that the annual banquet would be held in the Royal Zoological Gardens. Golf competitions, a tour of the Boyne Valley and a visit to the College laboratories were also being arranged.

The Council is asking the Irish Drug Association to announce in its circular to members that the Killala branch of the Irish Countrywomen's Association is anxious to have a pharmacy established in that town. The secretary of the Association had written to say that there was a large territory without a pharmaceutical service. At the beginning of the meeting MR. O'SULLIVAN had welcomed the assistant registrar (Mr. Cahill) on his return after a recent illness. THE PRESIDENT said they were all pleased to see Mr. Cahill restored to health.

THE REGISTRAR reported that the Assistants examinations were due to be held the following week, and that there had been an entry of thirty-three candidates. Messrs. O'Sullivan, Kennelly and Corrigan were appointed as visitors to the examinations.

Discounts to Doctors

A letter received from a local association querying the amount of professional discount allowed to medical practitioners had been forwarded to the Irish Drug Association for attention. The Association's secretary had replied that the matter would be discussed with the interests concerned in the near future.

A deputation comprising the president, Messrs. Loughman, Corrigan, Kennelly, and the registrar, was appointed to meet the Minister for Health to discuss the delay in implementing the recommendations of *Comhairle na Níneheanna* and of Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1962. It was felt that unnecessary expense was being incurred by the Society in bringing summonses to ensure that only qualified people distributed controlled preparations, provision having been made under section 2 of the Act for the State to carry out that work.

THE PRESIDENT referred to a suggestion in the White Paper on the Health Service that pharmacists from nearby towns might go to outlying areas on certain days. MR. KENNELLY said that, if pharmacists were to be the sole distributors of medicines, they would be under an obligation to supply a suitable service even in the remotest areas. In England a fund, subscribed to by pharmacists generally and supplemented by a Government grant, was operated to remunerate pharmacists operating in such regions. If a £5 registration fee were imposed on each pharmacy in the Republic that money could go into such a fund. It would represent about £5,000 annually and, with an equivalent grant from the Department of Health, would enable the project to work. It was a matter which the Practice of Pharmacy Committee might investigate. Mr. Kennelly recalled that, in 1908, when there had been only 300 pharmacies in the country—too few to give a proper service in the rural areas—the Government had granted licences to grocers and hardware merchants to sell poisons. Something like that might quite happen again if pharmacy were not able to guarantee an adequate service to all areas. A principle was involved.

THE PRESIDENT reported that, with Messrs. Cashman, Corrigan, Kennelly and Boles, he had met members of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries Adaptation Association and discussed with them the White Paper on the Health Services as it was likely to apply to Association members. It had become obvious at an early stage of the discussions that members of the Association had been influenced by some of the rumours that appeared to be circulating among pharmacists in general practice, despite his statement two months ago. He had told the Association that the Pharmaceutical Society had *not* held discussions with the Department of Health on proposals for a

Health Service. What *had* happened was that a delegation from the Council, in the course of discussions with the Minister of Health, had asserted that it would be possible to supply through the community pharmacies, at reasonable cost, the pharmaceutical needs of dispensary patients. Having heard the delegation's views, the Minister had agreed to a meeting between senior Department officials and pharmacists, and it had been arranged that a joint committee, or "negotiating committee," composed of representatives of the I.D.A. and the Society, should meet the officials. From those meetings certain proposals had emerged and the negotiating committee had kept both parent bodies informed of what was taking place. When the negotiating committee had heard from the Department, said Mr. O'Donnell, the Council and the Committee of the I.D.A. would be informed and a scheme would then be submitted to the general body of pharmacists.

"I told the members of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries Adaptation Association that in our opinion they should state their views to the Department direct, and not through the Society, the I.D.A. or any other retail organisation. I assured them that discussions to date had concerned only the lower income group."

The Registrar reported the death of Thomas Walter Kerr, L.P.S.I.

Sile Clarke (née O'Beirn), M.P.S.I. and Eithne M. Murray (née McDonnell), L.P.S.I., who submitted marriage certificates, were granted changes of name in the Register.

The Licence certificates of Anthony O'Brien, Ballybronogue, Patrickswell, co. Limerick, and John Joseph Collins, Carrig Villa, Clarina, co. Limerick, were signed and sealed.

John Joseph Collins, L.P.S.I., Carrig Villa, Clarina, co. Limerick; Patrick Joseph Varden, L.P.S.I., Newmarket-on-Fergus, Ennis, co. Clare, and Mrs. Eithne Mary Murray, L.P.S.I., Barry Road, Finglas, Dublin, 11, were nominated for membership.

The following were elected to membership:—Cornelius Cosgrave, L.P.S.I., 24 Priory Drive, Stillorgan, co. Dublin; John Dillon, L.P.S.I., Rockbrook, Uam Var Estate, Bishopstown, co. Cork; Alexander B. Smith, L.P.S.I., 50 Farney Park, Sandymount, Dublin, 4; and Colman O'Flynn, L.P.S.I., Ardee, co. Louth.

Brigid Mary McCrann (née Cloonan) and James G. Burke, were restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

John C. Burns, was restored to the Register of Assistants to Pharmaceutical Chemists.

The following changes of address were noted:—Mrs. Sile Clarke, M.P.S.I., to Melita, Newcastle Park, Galway; Mrs. Eithne M. Murray, L.P.S.I., to Barry Road, Finglas, Dublin, 11; Miss Kathleen B. Leamy, L.P.S.I., to Clarendon, Terenure Road East, Dublin, 6; Denis B. O'Connell, M.P.S.I., to 5 William Street, Tullamore, co. Offaly; Patrick J. Varden, M.P.S.I., to Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; James T. O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., to 31 Patrick's Hill, Cork; Dr. Henry A. Murphy, L.P.S.I., to Athboy, co. Meath; Redmond McCarthy, L.P.S.I., to 18 Ballymany Park, Newbridge, co. Kildare; Francis Corcoran (Associate), to 78 Amiens Street, Dublin, 1; George Doherty, M.P.S.I., to 4 Upper Main Street, Arklow, co. Wicklow.

Members present were Messrs. T. R. Miller; W. E. Boles, H. P. Corrigan; C. J. Cremen; Miss L. Cuniffe, J. Gleeson; T. J. Harty; D. J. Kennelly; F. Loughman; V. G. McElwee; M. J. Mulreany; J. B. Murphy; G. C. O'Neill; T. B. O'Sullivan; M. Power; R. J. Power; R. J. Semple and M. F. Walsh.

A number of grants were passed for payment at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee which followed.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY LIVING WITH ONE'S ASTHMA

From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," by James Boswell

THE asthma has no abatement. Opium stops the fit, so as that I can sit and sometimes lie easy, but they do not now procure me the power of motion; and I am afraid that my general strength of body does not increase. The weather indeed is not benign; but how low is he sunk whose strength depends upon the weather! I am now looking into Floyer, who lived with his asthma to almost his ninetieth year. His book by want of order is obscure; and his asthma, I think, not of the same kind with mine.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

Two cases adjourned

TWO cases considered by the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on April 25 were both adjourned for twelve months. In the first case it was reported that a company had pleaded guilty at a magistrates' court of illegal sales of poisons, the sales not being effected by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. MR. A. C. CASTLE presenting the facts before the committee reported that one of the Pharmaceutical Society's inspectors visited the pharmacy and found an unqualified male assistant in charge. The pharmacist director of the company said he was delayed on the morning when one of the offences had occurred and SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD (chairman) pointed out that the evidence of the assistant given to the inspector was that the pharmacist's attendance was spasmodic. The pharmacist agreed and said there were two qualified assistants, one was taken sick and the other was on holiday. Meanwhile, he gave the business as much attention as he could until another assistant was obtained. The CHAIRMAN: "The answer to that is, of course, it is nothing to do with this Committee. The Act of Parliament was laid down in no uncertain terms that certain substances can only be sold by or under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist, and the fact that you cannot find a qualified pharmacist is not really the excuse. The answer is that either you must find someone who is qualified, be there yourself or close your shop."

Well Conducted in the Past

After the Committee had considered the case SIR BENJAMIN said the offence was proved because there was a conviction and the members of the Committee were satisfied that there had been considerable periods in the shop when there was no pharmacist in charge. "We are not going to take any action today in view of all the facts, because we recognise that there is an old-established business which has been well conducted in the past, and will continue to be, no doubt, in the future. What we shall do is to adjourn this matter for twelve months. . . . When the case comes up in twelve months' time we must have before us two certificates or two letters, one of which must be from a practising pharmacist, that your conduct of your pharmacy in the last twelve months has been as it should be, that is to say, that the business has been properly carried on."

The other case considered by the Committee concerned a body corporate, carrying on the business of an authorised seller of poisons, convicted of offences under the Pharmacy Acts. The inquiry was opened on March 15 (see *C. & D.*, April 2, page 342) when neither the company nor the pharmacist were represented and the pharmacist appeared when the case was reopened and agreed that on one particular morning the Society's inspector had made three purchases from a newly

engaged shop assistant. THE CHAIRMAN asked if the assistant had been warned that she must not sell poisonous substances. THE PHARMACIST pointed out that the assistant was not in charge. Another unqualified assistant who was fully trained was in charge and knew, as the rest of the staff knew, that poisons must not be sold. The pharmacist said it was not anticipated that the new assistant would be left alone or that he would not be on the premises. He admitted that he had been previously fined for a similar sort of breach of the statute and added "The Society has made it very difficult indeed to comply with the very strict view that is being taken with regard to the sale of these poisons. For instance, a doctor deputed to non-medical staff so much work in the hospital. If a pharmacist is not present at the time and prepackaged poisons are sold, the Society takes a most serious view of it. This would not be so bad if we could get qualified staff. I realise I cannot give the pharmacy full attention, but I have other business. We cannot get qualified staff." To which the CHAIRMAN later replied it was idle to complain that the Society was taking those steps. An Act of Parliament was passed to prevent poisons being sold by any unauthorised person.

MR. CASTLE pointed out that when a pharmacist was absent from the pharmacy it was not sufficient for him to see that poisons were not sold "He could not walk out of the pharmacy and say no poisons are to be sold." THE PHARMACIST: "... I should be glad to have another point clarified. It is this. When strychnine and similar poisons are sold for agricultural purposes by non-chemists, do they have to be on the premises?" THE CHAIRMAN: "That has nothing to do with the question we are considering." THE PHARMACIST: "It makes the whole thing absurd." THE CHAIRMAN: "This Committee is here for the one purpose only—to administer the law."

Announcing the decision of the Com-

mittee SIR BENJAMIN told the pharmacist: "The Committee have given very anxious consideration to this case, because it is one which worries them not merely because of the facts but because it is not the first time it has happened. Also because it appears fairly clear from the evidence that you have not been spending a great deal of time in your pharmacy." THE CHAIRMAN then added "You have told us that you carry on another business. We know that you do—we knew that beforehand—and we know that it is one which probably takes a good deal of your time. You must understand, however, that if you carry on this pharmacy, you must do so in strict accordance with the regulations. We cannot be concerned by the fact that you might have difficulty in getting qualified assistants. If you cannot, then the only course open to you is to shut up the shop. You may say that you do not want to do that, but it appears to the Committee that you may have to choose between carrying on your business or giving your full attention to the pharmacy. However, that is entirely a matter for you. The matter we are seriously concerned with is that you must attend to your business as a pharmacist, and if you continue to break the regulations by not having a qualified pharmacist in charge of the business or being there yourself, then there is only one thing that can happen. Your premises will be removed from the list of premises where poisons of this kind can be sold."

We shall adjourn this matter for twelve months. During that period the inspector will be asked to make frequent visits to your premises. If at the end of the period he gives a report to us which satisfies us, you will hear nothing more about the matter. If, on the other hand, you persist in the habit of attending this shop when you think fit or when your other concern allows you to do so, I am bound to say we shall take the course of removing your name from the register, and the premises also from the list of premises where poisons can be sold. Is that quite clear?" THE PHARMACIST: "Yes. I normally have a qualified man in charge."

BRANCH EVENTS

to the Benevolent Fund of the Society on behalf of the Branch.

EASTBOURNE

Council Member Guest

GUEST of honour at the annual dinner and dance of Eastbourne Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on April 20 was MR. K. JENKINS (a member of the Society's Council). Among the other 104 guests present were representatives of leading pharmaceutical, cosmetic and wholesale houses. THE CHAIRMAN (MR. T. G. JONES) gave the toast to the Society to which Mr. Jenkins replied humorously and informatively. The toast to the guests was proposed by MR. A. H. CARTER (a proprietor pharmacist and a member of the Branch committee). Reply was by MR. A. R. WHITTINGHAM (chairman, Brighton Branch). A novel "tombola," organised by Mr. Carter, raised over £20 for the Society's Benevolent Fund.

EXETER

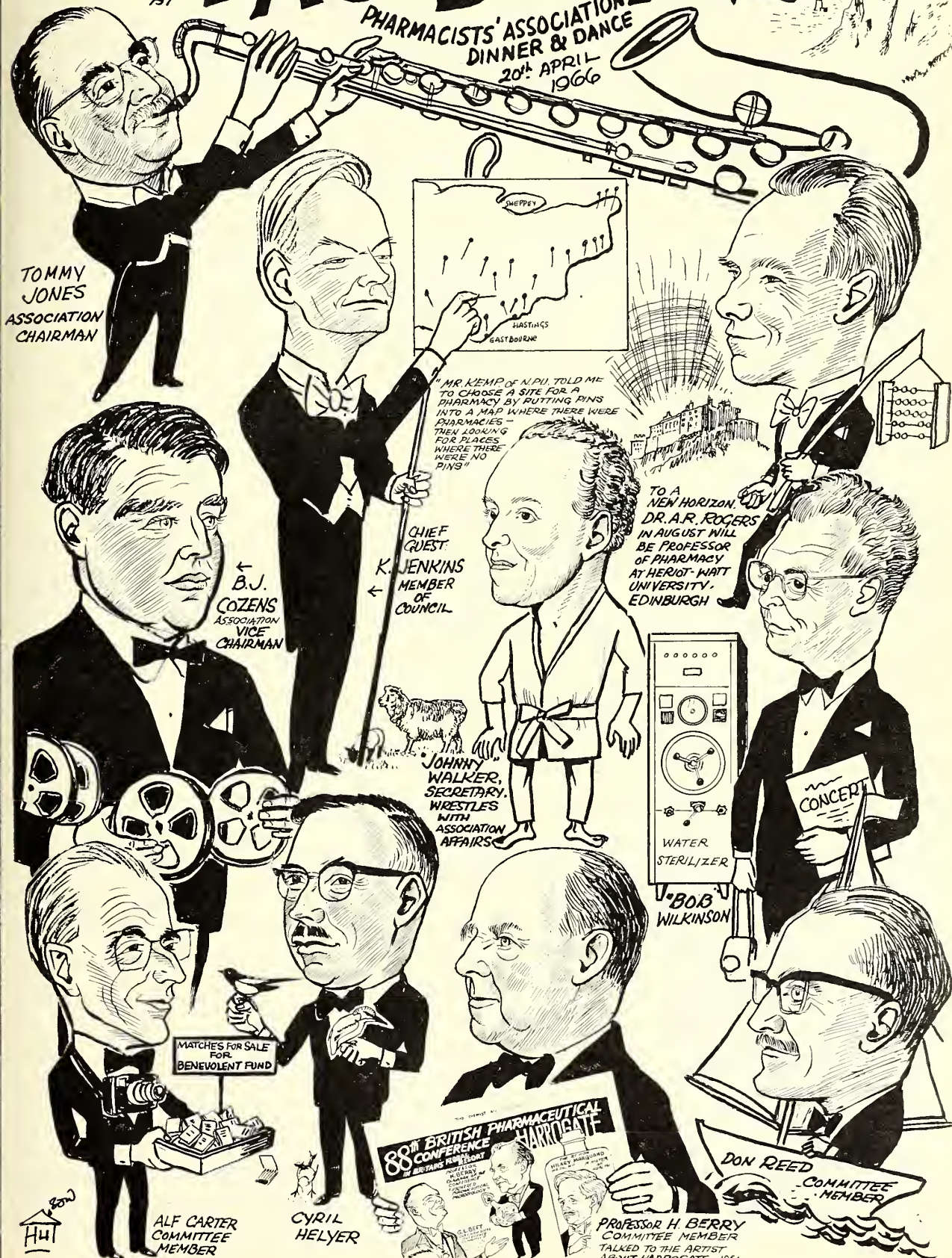
Annual Dinner

PROPOSING "The Pharmaceutical Society" at the annual dinner of the Exeter Branch of the Society recently, LT.-COL. ORR (chairman, Exeter and Mid-Devon Hospital Management Committee) said that, with about 29,000 members, the Society must be one of the largest and most influential in the country. "Your Society is giving great and valuable help in the search for new and better medicines," he said. DR. T. D. WHITTET (deputy chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health), replying, described some incidents in the history of apothecaries in Exeter. He said that Exeter had a pharmaceutical and medical history of which members could be proud. An evening of dancing followed, enjoyed by about 130 members and guests. During the evening a cheque for £26 5s. was presented to Dr. Whittet, who promised to hand it

"C&D" ARTIST
FOUND SOME VERY
"ACTIVE" MEMBERS
AND THEIR FRIENDS
AT

EASTBOURNE

PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION
DINNER & DANCE
20th APRIL
1966



TOMMY
JONES
ASSOCIATION
CHAIRMAN

B.J.
COZENS
ASSOCIATION
VICE
CHAIRMAN

CHIEF
GUEST
K. JENKINS
MEMBER
OF
COUNCIL

JOHNNY
WALKER,
SECRETARY
WRESTLES
WITH
ASSOCIATION
AFFAIRS

TO A
NEW HORIZON
DR. A.R. ROGERS
IN AUGUST WILL
BE PROFESSOR
OF PHARMACY
AT HERIOT-WATT
UNIVERSITY,
EDINBURGH

WATER
STERILIZER
BOB
WILKINSON

MATCHES FOR SALE
FOR
BENEVOLENT FUND

ALF CARTER
COMMITTEE
MEMBER

CYRIL
HELYER

88th BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL
CONFERENCE
IN BRISTOL FOR 1967

PROFESSOR H. BERRY
COMMITTEE MEMBER
TALKED TO THE ARTIST
ABOUT HARROGATE IN 1951

DON REED
COMMITTEE
MEMBER

SHOPSHOW, 1966

New pharmacy fittings on display

OVER seventy companies were represented at Shopshow International, held at Earls Court, London, April 18-21, and several were offering services to pharmacists in general practice.

BULMAN (STORE EQUIPMENT), LTD., Halifax Works, St. Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury, Glos. presented their existing shop fittings in an extended range of wood-grain finishes (about a dozen are now available). Wall fixtures can now have a laminated canopy, with optional section titles, as an alternative to back-illuminated canopies. Two new glass display cases forming counters for cosmetics or photographs are the "Canadian" in stainless steel with wood end-panel, and the "Royal" in anodised aluminium with glass end-panels, both available in 4 ft. and 5 ft. For the dispensary, six- and ten-drawer units are new, the top drawers being fitted to take corks, etc., and a label inset also being available. Dispensary working surfaces are being produced in a wide variety of colours.

CHURCH & CO. (FITTINGS), LTD., South Street, Reading, Berks, introduced a completely new range of fittings, the Hokon Snap-Tite. The free-standing units are based on 5 ft. runs (though shorter runs to the nearest foot are available) to save labour costs in assembly. No bolts or screws are required as each part locks rigidly into place, and a "five-minute" assembly is claimed for each unit. Both wall fittings and gondola units are available in a choice of shelf surfaces and adjustable binning.

EUSTACE & PARTNERS, LTD., Alliance Works, Western Avenue, London, W.3, showed a number of improvements to their "E" plan range. Introduced is a new teak-veneered finish, and oak finish becomes the standard finish, the old standard finish being dropped. A new free-standing range with a 4-in. plinth replaces the existing 11-in. plinth range and a simplified method of pricing in the catalogue has been adopted. A PVC laminated back panel range, blue unless other-

wise stated, is now introduced, becomes standard, and is included in prices. Melamine finish is dropped but emulsion decorated finish is still available. Canopies are now available with a 10° upward slope to give better vision of the higher shelves. Another introduction is a glass show-case attachment, with rear glass sliding doors on ball-bearing track, glass top and front, and solid ends.

ORIGEN SEARGO CO., LTD., Surrey Mews, Hamilton Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.27, showed for the first time at the exhibition the Origen shelving system. The system has three basic components—channel, bracket and wedge—and is designed for use where "appearance matters." Construction is in steel and a variety of finishes

are offered. The shelf brackets are infinitely adjustable for height, being held in place on the channel by the wedge and a patented wedge-lock. Over 100 lb. weight may be placed on a bracket, it is claimed.

GEO. SALTER & CO., LTD., West Bromwich, Staffs, showed a new 40TB 30 lb. \times 1 oz. baby-weighing machine. Fitted with a large plastic pan and 10 in. dial, it complies with the new weights and measures regulations for personal weighing machines. Cost is £30.

STORAX, LTD., Tower Works, Northfleet, Kent, are now introducing Show-rax ranges to chemists and examples of specially produced fittings were on view. The free-standing units are fully interchangeable, adjustable for shelf slope, etc., and are available in a full range of widths. Agents in the Irish Republic are Johnson & McNery, Ltd., 38 Capel Street, Dublin, 1.

IRISH DRUG ASSOCIATION

Local associations' half-yearly meeting

IT was estimated that about 900,000 card holders in the lower income group would qualify for choice of doctor in the scheme outlined in the recent White Paper on the Health Services, said Mr. B. R. SMITH (secretary, Irish Drug Association) at the half-yearly meeting of local associations in Dublin on May 1. Should pharmacists be included in the running of the scheme four to four-and-a-half that number of scripts would be required by them annually. When negotiations between a joint committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and I.D.A. and the Department of Health had been completed they would be referred to the general body of pharmacists for approval.

Price Cutting

Welcoming the delegates, the president (MR. W. J. DALTON) described the year as "a critical one" for pharmacists. Some years ago a suggestion had been made that an approved list of veterinary manufacturers should be drawn up. Recent experience had shown that something along those lines might have to be done as some manufacturers were selling direct to organised farmers' groups. Following the decision of the committee to delete certain items from the price list, said the president, pharmacists in his area had agreed to reduce the prices of baby foods, tooth-pastes and a number of other items.

Considerable discussions ensued on the advisability or otherwise of price-cutting, representatives both for and against describing their often opposing experiences. Summing up, THE PRESIDENT said that it would appear the experience in the city was different from that in the provinces. MR. N. O'FARRELL, Dublin, said his colleagues thought they should not alter prices. He thought the reason most pharmacists were happy about the present position was that they were not depending on such sales for a livelihood. They were reasonably happy with the dispensing returns, THE PRESIDENT told Mr. G. Breen, Drogheda, that the new

liaison officer, when he was appointed, would be able to visit local associations and find out where the difficulties in securing agreement on prices of items deleted from the Association's list lay.

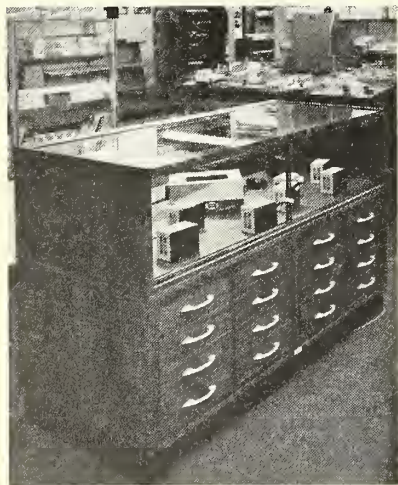
New Maternity Packs

THE SECRETARY reported that, under the present mother and child scheme, the maternity pack was statutorily defined and it would require a ministerial order to introduce any change. The pack was at present being supplied at 16s. 6d. by the local health authorities through community pharmacists. It was now intended to add sterile powder and ligatures to the pack. It appeared that those extras were required in practically all maternity packs and health authorities would be notified of revised prices in order to pass on the increase to pharmacists. It was agreed to leave the matter to the Committee.

THE PRESIDENT, in reply to a resolution by Meath Chemists' Association asking what progress had been made by the veterinary subcommittee, said that the joint negotiating committee on veterinary matters of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Association was working well. He said he was happy about the position regarding the participation of pharmacists in all future national veterinary schemes and the Committee was notified by the Department of all new orders that were made.

MR. J. NOLAN, Meath, drew attention to advertisements pointing out that certain preparations were "available from your veterinary surgeon" and it was decided to take the matter up with the people concerned.

THE PRESIDENT announced that it was hoped to appoint a liaison officer by the time the next meeting took place in October. It was intended that the position should be confined to qualified persons, but if there were no suitable applicants the position would be re-advertised to allow unqualified people who would be otherwise suitable to apply.



Rear view of the EV44 half glass counter of Eustace & Partners, Ltd., comprising the new G2414 showcase and a sixteen-drawer base unit.

Food and Drug Chemistry Symposium

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 7, p. 461)

PROFESSOR J. J. YUDKIN (Queen Elizabeth College, London), in a paper on "Chemistry and Nutrition," incriminated sucrose as a likely cause of heart disease. Sucrose intake, he said, seemed to relate more closely than intake of fat—whether vegetable or animal—to the rising incidence of coronary thrombosis, though evidence from population samples could not be accepted as proof. Work was currently going on to pinpoint differences in effect between starch and sucrose. Studies on rats showed that young animals, whether on high or low protein diet, grew less well if the starch in the diet was replaced by sucrose. Sugar also contributed to dental caries, diabetes and overweight. Basic cause of the increased consumption of sucrose was that human beings could—and did—separate nutrition from palatability, choosing a food because they liked it rather than because of its nutritional value.

Testing for Toxicity of Additives

In a paper on "Toxicological Aspects of Food Additives" DR. L. GOLBERG (British Industrial Biological Research Association) outlined differences of technique in the food and pharmaceutical industries in testing for toxicity. To distinguish primary from secondary effects, he said, was difficult. Ethylene glycol administered to rats at first caused oxalate concretions to be formed and eventually led to bladder tumours. Attempts had been made to produce the tumours artificially, in order to find out whether they could arise without formation of the stone. That had occurred in only one mouse, suggesting to him that the primary factor was the stone. He thought it unjustifiable to inject a drug subcutaneously in testing for carcinogenicity, at least in the food industry. Tests on a number of colouring materials had shown that, if the injection sites were averted, no tumour would be formed, even though a tissue reaction occurred, whereas repeated injections into the same site could give rise to a tumour. His view was that the initial tissue reaction determined what would happen. If a destructive lesion was not allowed to heal, fibrosis could lead to a fibro-sarcoma. It was often difficult to decide what should be tested for, since the British Standard tests for food colourings, for example, fell far short of what was required for toxicological testing. It was important to know the chances of interaction between food constituents and additives. A "tremendous gap" existed in knowledge of the basic chemistry of substances liable to migrate to food from containers and packagings. Interesting results obtained in examining organs was also difficult. Changes might constitute a toxic effect but might also be a mere physiological adjustment or an intermediate stage in the development of an injury. They might be reversible during prolonged administration of a substance or if ad-

ministration ceased. That effect was seen with barbiturates and butylated hydroxytoluene, the liver enlarging in order to deal with large doses, but liver enlargement might also be a toxic symptom. Means of distinguishing toxic and non-toxic effects needed to be developed. Sterilising with ethylene oxide a food containing common salt led to the formation of ethylene chlorhydrin, a hazard that was also present when plastics materials with salt in the polymer were sterilised, as in artificial kidneys.

Control of Drug Quality

DR. D. C. GARRATT (formerly of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham), dealt with the control of drug quality. In drawing up a specification for a drug the route of manufacture needed to be indicated, he said, as a guide to likely impurities. To remove closely related compounds produced during a synthesis was difficult. Manufacturers were often reluctant to disclose details of their processes, though if toxic catalysts were used they needed to be tested for. If a new process came into use it was essential to change the specification. Difficulties increased when a patent expired. New manufacturers, perhaps with less "know-how" than the patentee, might arrive at the product by a different route. Manufacturers were often reluctant to disclose their production methods, not realising that the purpose was really to protect their high standards. It was illogical, said Dr. Garratt, to control the purity of the drug but not of the base. Systematic research was needed on preparations evolved to alter the normal absorption of a drug, in order to establish that claims made for manufac-

turers' preparations on the basis of *in vitro* tests were borne out *in vivo*. Controls had to be imposed on changes in formulation or in the physical state of a drug, because such changes might affect its activity. Such controls now existed through the Dunlop Committee. It was impracticable to impose tests on all alterations that might be made, and performance tests could be used as a substitute.

Enforcement

Taking the place of Mr. F. G. Stock, who was unable to attend, Mr. J. G. SHERRATT (public analyst, Warrington, Lancs), spoke about "Problems of Enforcement of Drug Standards." The standards laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia and British Pharmaceutical Codex were, he said, by no means sacrosanct. A public analyst should be prepared to give time to personal research on new drugs or on official methods that had been found inadequate. Sometimes an appeal to the manufacturer for details of his own method could reconcile conflicting results. Difficulty often lay in the small quantities with which the analyst had to deal. Modern instrumental methods could produce results on a sample of, say, two tablets, but how far was it reasonable to tell an enforcing authority that the two tablets were representative of the manufacturer's batch? Pure specimen drugs were "an imperative need." The new drug testing scheme, under which inspectors of the Pharmaceutical Society would take samples from medicines awaiting collection by the patient, would add to analysts' difficulties owing to the small quantities that would result from division into three parts.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- 3 - ACETYL - 5 - (4 - FLUOROBENZYLIDENE)-4-HYDROXY-2-oxo-2,5-dihydrothiophen. A new type of cytotoxic immunosuppressive agent. *Nature*, May 7, p. 638.
- AN ANTI-VIRAL DRUG (M and B 7714) and bilirubin conjugation. *Nature*, May 7, p. 639.
- CONTINUOUS DRIP THERAPY. A method for. *Vet. Rec.*, May 7, p. 642.
- SEDATION OF THE PIG; clinical use of neuroleptic agents. *Vet. Rec.*, May 7, p. 651.
- GELATIN-GLYCERIN GELS. The rigidity of. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, May, p. 283.
- TACRINE (THA). Anticure activity of, *in vitro*. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, May, p. 289.
- 2 - AMINO - 4 - METHYL - 6 - PHENYLAMINO - 1, 3, 5-TRIAZINE, a centrally acting muscle relaxant. The pharmacology of. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, May, p. 294.
- LANOLIN OERIVATIVES. Surface modifying effects of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, March, p. 157.
- HAIR RASPINESS. Instrumental method for the determination of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, March, p. 171.
- CHEMICALS TO REPLACE THE PLOUGH. *New Scientist*, May 5, p. 310.
- CANCER-INOUCING AGENTS. *Science J.*, May, p. 38.
- A COMPARISON of tetracycline fluorescence and exfoliative cytology in the detection of malignancy. *Lancet*, May 7, p. 1002.
- PREDNISONE in emergency treatment of malignant exophthalmos. *Lancet*, May 7, p. 1004.
- ARFENIC. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 11, p. 173.

- POLYMYXIN B SULPHATE. Respiratory arrest and. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 11, p. 181.
- PYRGOXINE AND PHENYLKETONURIA. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 25, p. 361.
- SYSTEMIC ANTIBIOTICS. Acne vulgaris and. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 25, p. 362.
- POLYETHYLENE as a material of construction for containers. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, February, p. S10.
- AROMATIC ALCOHOLS. The bactericidal activity of some. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, February, p. S14.
- DRUGS AFFECTING VISION. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, February, p. S16.
- URINARY TRACT INFECTION. Advances in the treatment of. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, February, p. S17.
- SULFAETHYLTHIAZOLE. Some wax formulations of, produced by aqueous dispersion for prolonged-release medication. *J. pharm. Sciences*, April, p. 376.
- NORPHENYL HEMICHLINUM 3. Pharmacological studies of. *J. pharm. Sciences*, April, p. 381.
- ACETYSALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLIC ACID. Fluorometric determination of, in blood. *J. pharm. Sciences*, April, p. 386.
- DIURETIC THERAPY. Complications of, in hepatic cirrhosis. *Lancet*, May 14, p. 1049.
- AN ISOTHIAZOLE THIOSEMICARBAZONE in the treatment of *variola major* in man. *Lancet*, May 14, p. 1068.
- AN ISOTHIAZOLE THIOSEMICARBAZONE. Assessment of, in the prophylaxis of contacts of *variola major*. *Lancet*, May 14, p. 1072.
- METHYLDOPA AND BETHANIOLO. Combined action of. *Lancet*, May 14, p. 1074.
- MEASLES VACCINE. Administration of, by dermo-jet. *Lancet*, May 14, p. 1076.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 18: One of the few features in the CRUDE DRUGS market during the week was provided by BUCHU. Business was done in the LEAVES on the Continent at 7s. per lb. and spot prices in London were fully 7s. 6d.

The South African crop has evidently been smaller than anticipated for it is still not possible to get shipment offers. The price of AGAR rose by a further sixpence per lb. for Kobé No. 1. Sarawak CINNAMON BARK was 15s. cwt. dearer for shipment at 120s., c.i.f. Continental buying of white PEPPER reversed the downward trend of the previous week; the spot market was short and coupled with the seamen's strike, prices rose sharply. Apart from pepper the strike does not seem to have influenced either buying or prices to any noticeable extent, no doubt because goods afloat are expected to be landed. Jamaican GINGER was 7s. 6d. per cwt. lower for shipment. Tinnevely SENNA pods was virtually unobtainable for prompt delivery, the former level of 2s. 3d. per lb. is now quoted for July delivery. It is reported from Tuticorin that there have been heavy rains in the growing areas which should benefit the new crop, nevertheless higher prices are hoped for there to encourage greater cultivation. Shipments of leaves and pods from Tuticorin during April were:—

	U.K. tons	U.S. tons	EUROPE tons
SENNA LEAVES	—	—	53
PODS	—	—	3

Apart from LEMONGRASS which rose 1s. 6d. per kilo, ESSENTIAL OIL prices were repeated. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS were also steady at former levels.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk: B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98–100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID. — One-ton lots 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ANEURINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 103s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 101s. The MONONITRATE is 107s. and 104s. 6d. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One kilo, 37s.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 33s. 6d.

BEMEGRIDE.—B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZOCANE.—B.P. is 13s. 2d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £64 1s. 6d. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharge for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CALCIFEROL. — One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — 92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent.

CYANOCOBALAMIN. — 100-gm. lots are 52s. 6d. per gm.

FOLIC ACID. — B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £19 7s. 6d. per kilo.

FUMARIC ACID. — Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys, ex works.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE. — Per kilo, 3,418s. 10d.; METHYL BROMIDE, 3,589s. 9d.

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE. — Per kilo, 1,400s.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d. per kilo, as to quantity; Scheeles from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID. — B.P.C. 1959, 15s. 11d. per kilo; PURE (50 per cent.), 19s. 9d.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	1 kilo	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C. ...	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C. ...	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM ...	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C. ...	19 2	18 1	17 1

INOSITOL. — One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

KAOLIN. — Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1½d.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., 270s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. lots and 280s. for 1-cwt. per lb.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. 4s. 7d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 2d. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £270 per ton for under 1-ton lots; 12-winchesters, 2s. 9d. per lb.

MANDelic ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MENAPHITHONE. — (50-kilo lots). B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHITHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One kilo, 39s.; 10 kilos, 36s. 6d.; 50 kilos, 34s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton, 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID. — Imported material is about £200 per ton.

D-PANTHENOL.—One to 10 kilos, 200s. per kilo.

PARACETAMOL. — One-ton lots are 10s. 2d. per ton.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. — B.P. (s.g. 1.750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

PREDNISOLONE. — ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISON.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

PYRIDOXINE. — One kilo, £17 per kilo; 10 kilos, £16 15s. per kilo.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One-kilo, 192s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 187s. 6d. per kilo.

SAL PRUNELLA. — Balls, 3s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

STREPTOMYCIN. — BASE or SULPHATE 2-85d. per gm.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 7s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 6s.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Pharmaceutical quality from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys ex works.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. 9d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 6d.

TARTARIC ACID. — (In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity; — CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID. — Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate and oil-soluble palmitate at 2½d. per m.i.u. for 10,000 m.i.u. lots. Acetate in dry powder, 325,000 i.u./gm., 87s. 6d. kilo; 500,000 i.u./gm., 125s. kilo.

VITAMIN D. — D₂ powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol, D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural d alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots, 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic dl, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

Crude Drugs

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 17s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 17s. 3d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot 7s. 6d. per lb.; no offers or shipment.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot, 380s. per cwt.; shipment, 380s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 350s., spot; shipment, 360s.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 150s. cwt. spot; shipment dearer at 120s., c.i.f.; GUILLIS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Two O's, 0s. 4d.; Seconds, 9s.; quillings, 5s. 6½d.; hips, 1s. 9d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — (Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 17s.; forward, 16s. 3d. landed; black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; forward, 19s. 3d. landed, Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. 3d.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot offered at s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

DANDELION. — ROOT is 165s. per cwt., spot.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 2s. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.; nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 95s. spot; peeled, 200s. spot. African, spot, 40s., shipment, 222s. 6d., c.i.f. Jamaican (o. 3 spot, 330s., shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; cochin, spot, 270s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 62s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 153s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 125s. to 30s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 110s. to 115s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 83s. 6d. spot; shipment, 2s., c.i.f., nominal. Colombian, spot, 7s. 6d. nominal; shipment not offering.

JALAP. — Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 10d. per lb. spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; o. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — West African halves are nominally 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from o. 4½d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 7½d.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LIME FLOWERS. — Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian (o. 3 spot, 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, s. per lb. spot.

LYCOPodium. — Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE. — Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb., f.o.b. forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. in bond; Brazilian for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.; spot, s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot £130 per flask of 76-lb. warehouse.

NUMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 8s.; sound unassorted, 10s. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s. 8d.; 80s., 12s.; 110s., 10s. 9d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochinchina, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak in short supply on spot at 4s. 6d. per lb. quoted; shipment, 3s. 9d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 3d., spot; shipment, 2s. 10½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 347s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Jamaican offered by resellers on spot at 1,100s. per cwt.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 210s., spot; shipment, 195s., c.i.f.

QUILLIA. — For shipment, 175s. per cwt. spot and c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, spot, 725s. per lb.; Rio, 700s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid; Turkish, 167s. 6d., in bond. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 160s., spot. CELERY. — Indian on spot, 175s.; new crop for July–August shipment, 160s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Spot, Moroccan 67s. 6d. Rumanian whole, 65s.; splits, 55s., all duty paid; shipment Moroccan quoted at 57s., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Spot, Cyprian 347s. 6d.; Indian, 322s. 6d.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Syrian, 295s., in bond; shipment Moroccan for May–June shipment, 275s., c.i.f. quoted. DILL. — Indian, 130s., spot sellers; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 127s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment: Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 140s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 67s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 57s. for prompt shipment. MUSTARD. — English, 65s. to 85s., according to quality.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked virtually unobtainable on spot; manufacturing, 1s. 1½d.; shipment, 1s., c.i.f. Alexandria pods: Hand-picked spot scarce at about 6s. 6d.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS. — Kombé is nominally 25s. per lb. spot; no shipment offers.

STYRAX. — Spot, nominally 21s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, 21s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para, spot, 55s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 to £180 per cwt.; No. 2, £155.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; May shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot nominally 450s. per cwt.; shipment not offered. Continental root, 550s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 425s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 410s., in bond nominal; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 275s.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 445s., c.i.f.

WHITE HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 4s. 3d. per lb. nominal; prompt shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

CARAWAY. — Imported from 56s.; English distilled from 70s. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — Imported, 540s. per lb.; English distilled 950s.

CASSIA. — Spot from 30s. to 35s. per lb. for 80–85 per cent.

CASTOR. — Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £140 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

CELERY SEED. — Indian, 100s. per lb.; English, 200s.

CHENOPODIUM. — From 38s. per lb.

CINNAMON. — English-distilled, 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 25s.; Seychelles leaf rectified from 9s., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 4½d.; shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 3d. in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 2½d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 3d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 37s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON. — Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 24s. per kilo; shipment, 23s. 6d., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

ORANGE. — Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PAI MAROSA. — Shipment, 185s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI. — Spot nominal; shipment, 108s. per lb., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid; forward position is firm at 17s., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — (Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 6d., c.i.f., and spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 3d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — Imported BERRY, 32s. 6d.; English distilled, 350s.; LEAF, 24s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME. — Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45–50 per cent., duty paid.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 17: Brazilian MENTHOL continued to meet good demand, with duty paid prices ranging from \$5.85 to \$6.05 per lb. COPAIBA BALSAM lost 15 cents, declining to \$1.60 per lb. Reported short supplies of BUCHU LEAVES pushed the price up 10 cents to \$1.10 per lb. for spot. CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE at \$5.50 to \$6.30 per kilo was slightly firmer. Most ESSENTIAL OILS were steady, an exception being LAVENDER SPIKE which lost 15 cents to \$4.60 per lb. for spot quotations.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," April 20, No. 4573

For non-medicated toilet preparations for men (3)
BLARNEY, B887,023, by Digby Morton Menswear, Ltd., London, W.1.

For chemical preparations for use, in medicine and pharmacy (5)

ULTRAPROCT, NOVAGERON, 887,923-24, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, 65, Germany.

For apparatus for the projection of films and transparencies (diapositives) (9)

TRAVEL-GRAFF, 880,965, by Cidea, S.A., Geneva, Switzerland.

For cameras; photographic apparatus and instruments; and parts and fittings (9)

BOOTS INSTAPAK, BOOTS SUPERLOAD, 887,124-25, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For photographic transparency holders (9)
SECOL COLOURVIEW, 887,445, by Secol, Ltd., Thetford, Norfolk.

"Trade Marks Journal," April 27, No. 4574

For all goods for use in photography (1)

PROSTAR, 889,313, by Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3)

OLIVET, B878,947, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, hair tints, hair dyes and hair bleaches (3)

J'AIME, B880,546, by Jacques Heim, S.A., Paris, France.

For flower oils, essential oils and perfumes for soap (3)

Device, 885,284, by A. Maschmeijer Jr., Chemische Fabrick, N.V., Amsterdam, Holland.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations and perfumed soap, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom and for export to the Irish Republic (3)

RIMMEL SPOT-LESS, 887,307, by Rimmel, Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, toilet waters, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations for the hair (3)

PURSUE, PERSUE, 888,052-53, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and toilet articles (3)

AFFIRMATIVE, 888,059, by Nutress Laboratories, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, deplottory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

MARDI GRAS, 889,079, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7.

For analgesic substances (5)

VERSIDYNE, 862,643, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For mouth washes and gargles, all being medicated (5)

VOCLENE, 875,210, by Oralite Co., Ltd., Blackpool, Lancs.

For veterinary substances; insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

AZODRINE, 878,166, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

SINADIC, 878,254, CURA SECURA, B879,828, SITRANA, 879,833, SITRICA, 879,836, KAOMORPH, 884,558, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland. ISUPREL, 884,044, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey. DIUSSIAL, 888,675, by Dr. A. Wandcr, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.

For anaesthetics (5)
HYPNORM, 880,245, by Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium.

For medicated plastics in aerosol form for use as medical or surgical dressings (5)

ULTRA PLASTRON, 881,175, by Wallace, Cameron & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, S.5.

For medicated deodorants (5)

B-DAIS, B881,889, by Velvet Crepe Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4.

For medicinal syrups (5)

MAXWEET, B883,017, by Albion Sugar Co., Ltd., London, S.E.18.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances; disinfectants and antiseptics; all containing chlorine; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging (5)

TOFRACHLOR, 884,608, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For veterinary sheep dip preparations (5)

VETORITE, 885,163, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For hormone preparations (5)

ORTHO-NOVUM SQ, 885,563, by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

Device, 887,129, by Boots Farm Sales, Ltd., Nottingham.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

TAMPOVET, 887,938, by Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

MINOVLAR, 889,672, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, West Germany.

For fitted boxes and fitted containers, all for accommodating photographic films, and photographic transparencies (9)

FIESTA, 888,548, by Photax (London), Ltd., Eastbourne, Sussex.

For photographic and optical apparatus and instruments (9)

MICUL, MICROCUL, 890,133-34, by Wm. Cull Reprographics, Ltd., Birkenhead, Ches.

"Trade Marks Journal," May 4, No. 4575

For chemical substances for use in agriculture and horticulture; and seed dressings (1)

MANASAN, 887,226, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

Device with words GEN SING, 869,083, by Danske Oliemøller Og Sæbefabrikker, A.S., Copenhagen O, Denmark.

For soaps; essential oils; cosmetics; hair lotions; dentifrices, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

ORPHEE, B872,576, by Société Generale de Parfumerie, S.A.M., Monaco.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, perfumes, soaps, essential oils, dentifrices (3)

SEMPERMIL, 883,012, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For cosmetics, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and toilet articles (3)

ALMA TADEMA, 884,458, by Vanico, Ltd., Woodford Green, Essex.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations and lotions, all for the hair (3)

HEADMAN, B886,428, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For non-medicated toilet preparations in cream form for use on the skin (3)

MITZI, 888,065, by Deb Chemical Proprietaries, Ltd., Belper, Derby.

For cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations and dentifrices (3); and for dental substances and materials; and anaesthetics and medicated mouth washes, all for use in dentistry (5)

Device with letter W, 878,455-56, by S. S. White Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

For deodorants (5)

MAN-POWER, 876,085, by Shulton, Inc., Clifton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

PROTALGIN, B879,830, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland. DIACTID, 887,839, by Ferring, A.B., Malmö, 9, Sweden. MARTO-GANIL, 888,676, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all containing iron compounds (5)

FUMIRON, 884,820, by Willows France Ltd., London, E.8.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparation for inducing sleep or an hypnotic state (5)

HYPNOLINE, B885,508, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For disinfectants, fungicides and sanitary substances (5)

POLYDET, 885,813, by Alan Glasby & Co. Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products (5)

PREGFOL, 886,204, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For preparations of vitamins in tablet form (5)

SUNNIMAX-PLUS, 887,758, by E. E. Ward & Co., Amersham, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

INFLUSOLVON, 887,818, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For objectives for use with photographic, cinematographic, copying and enlarging apparatus; optical condensers; optical lenses; spectacles; optical frames; magnifying glasses; binoculars and parts and fittings (9)

SIRONAR, RODAGON, 887,500-01, by Optische Werke G. Rodenstock, Munich, 5, Germany.

For hairbrushes, nail brushes, toilet brushes, toothbrushes, shaving brushes on stands, hair combs, soap and sponge holders, cosmetic utensils, holders for toilet paper, hot water bottles, perfumers (odorisers), toilet sets, toilet sponges, toilet utensils (21)

SAUNIA, 885,313, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 14

Pressure-sensitive adhesive compositions. Johnson & Johnson, 1,031,015.

Substituted pregnones, processes for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions incorporating them. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,031,071.

21-cyano-21-corboethoxy compounds of the pregnane series and processes for the preparation thereof. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,031,072.

Tetrochloroterephthalic acid monoester N-alkoxy-alkylamides and herbicidal compositions containing same and process of making same. Velsicol Chemical Co. 1,031,074.

Yohimbane compounds and a process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,031,078.

16-Aminomethyl-17-alkyltestosterone- and -isotestosterone derivatives. Julian Laboratories, Inc. 1,031,080.

Photographic camera. Compur-Werk, G.m.b.H. 1,031,135.

Method of preparing sustained release pharmaceutical tablets. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,031,146.

Antacid and laxative compositions containing high concentrations of magnesium hydroxide. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,031,149.

Guanidines isoureas and isothiouras. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,031,165.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 25.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 20

Method of, and apparatus for drying and/or sterilising ampoules, bottles and similar containers. W. Pechmann. 1,031,191.

Fractionation of aqueous solutions. Nihon Genshiryoku Kenkyu Sho. 1,031,194.

Process for the preparation of biologically active amino compounds. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,031,261.

Silver halide photographic emulsions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,031,262.

Method of producing d-1-cycloserine. Institute Radiationsnoy I Fizikokhimicheskoi Biologii. 1,031,267.

Nicotinic acid derivatives and process for the preparation thereof. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,031,268.

6-Hydroxymorphinan derivatives and their production. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,031,364.

Unsaturated morphinan derivatives and their preparation. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,031,365.
 Hydrogenation of morphinon derivatives and the products thereof. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,031,366.
 Photographic light-sensitive materials. Ilford, Ltd. 1,031,367.
 Phosphorus-containing fulvene derivatives. CIBA (A.R.L.), Ltd. 1,031,370.
 Sterilisation of powders. Aerox, Ltd. 1,031,392.
 Veterinary compositions for the treatment of nematode infections in fowl. Salsbury's Laboratories. 1,031,475.
 Bis- and cycloalkylidenes (cycloalkylphenols). Dow Chemical Co. 1,031,486.
 Process for producing α -tocopherol having a high vitamin E activity. Eisai Co., Ltd. 1,031,495.
 Di-substituted naphthalenes as fungal growth inhibitors. Sun Oil Co. 1,031,524.
 Setting lotion for hair. CIBA, Ltd. 1,031,540.
 Process for the manufacture of yohimbane compounds. CIBA, Ltd. 1,031,541.
 Phthalimides. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,031,544.
 Derivatives of trifluoro-methylphthalic acid. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,031,545.
 Pregnopentaenes and method of preparing the same. American Cyanamid Co. 1,031,546.
 Antifogants for silver halide emulsions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,031,549.
 Spiro-steroid guanlylhydrazones and their production. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,031,550.
 Method and apparatus for sampling physiological material. H. J. Davis. 1,031,641.
 Process for the production of detergent tablets. Daichi Seiyaku, K.K. 1,031,643.
 Bleach composition. Procter & Gamble Co. 1,031,645.
 Method for the production of pyrethrum extract. Mitchell Cotts Pyrethrum, Ltd. 1,031,688.
 Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,031,746.
 16-Substituted androstanes. Abbott Laboratories. 1,031,748.
 Piperidines and tetrahydropyridines. Parke, Davis & Co. 1,031,749.
 Photographic roll film cameras. Kodak, Ltd. 1,031,771.
 Detergent in or relating to detergent compositions in bar form. Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 1,031,785.
 Recovering colour-forming coupler from used photographic colour developer solutions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,031,803.
 Photoflash lamp. Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. 1,031,808.
 Invaloid chairs or couches. National Research Development Corporation. 1,031,814.
 Detergent tablets. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,031,831.
 Photographic camera having a built-in exposure meter. Pentacon Dresden, Kamera-Und Kinowerke, Veb. 1,031,856.
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 2.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company, R.O.—Registered Office.

ALLIED COLLOIDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, drugs, medicines, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Davis and David Ordish. R.O.: Cleckheaton Road, Low Moor, Bradford.

BOS CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in agricultural chemicals, fertilisers, etc. Directors: Percy G. Trundle, Floris P. S. Hillebrand D. Bos and Deidre A. Bos. R.O.: "Michigan," Lowgate, Gedney, Spalding, Lincs.

BRETSIDE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean. R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

D. J. BRITTON (BRISTOL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of chemists', opticians' and hairdressers' sundries-men, etc. Directors: David J. G. Britton, Gilbert Britton. R.O.: 31 Central Avenue, Hanham, nr. Bristol.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Catalogues and Lists

R. F. HUNTER, LTD., Cellfix House, 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1: Hunter projection screens for visual aids in education and industry (8-p. leaflet).

PAN BRITANNICA INDUSTRIES, LTD., Britannica House, Waltham Cross, Herts: 1966 trade catalogue.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., Wharf Road, London, N.1: Wholesale pharmaceutical price list (48 pp.); and Export pharmaceutical price list (48 pp.).

WESSEX BIOCHEMICALS, LTD., Castle Road, Bournemouth, Hants: "Biochemical Reagents" (8-pp.).

Booklets and leaflets

AGFA-GEVAERT, LTD., 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.1: "The wonderful world of photography" (40-p. colour brochure containing articles and descriptions of the Agfa range of cameras, accessories, films, processing equipment).

LE GRAND SUTCLIFFE & GELL, LTD., The Green, Southall, Middlesex: Stonwata deonisers.

FRENCH ALMOND!



LEAP INTO PROMINENCE: Show material for, and products in, the French Almonds series of Roberts Windsor, Ltd., 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1.



FOOT COMFORT "DISPENSER": New chromium-plated "dispenser" holding interchangeable selection of the "chemists only" Carnation range of foot comforts. The stand is featured in television advertisements. Makers of Carnation are Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.



FILM LINK-UP: Display material for Viva Maria lipstick of P&M-Warwick, London, E.10, linking with film of that title.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, May 22

SQUARE ASSOCIATION, Myddelton House, Enfield, Middlesex. Garden Party.

Monday, May 23

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Golden Lion hotel, Romford, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. R. V. L. Thomas (Oldchurch Hospital, Romford) on "Anaesthesia."

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, Washington hotel, Curzon Street, London, W.1, at 7 p.m. Annual meeting.

WEST KENT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Bull's Head hotel, Royal Parade, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. "Light Control through Polarisation" (demonstration arranged by Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd.).

Wednesday, May 25

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. Mr. J. R. Phillips on "Ramifications of the B.P.C.": at Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. Stage O (Cervical Cancer) (film).

Thursday, May 26

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHAR-

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clyne golf club, Swansea, at 9 a.m. Open golf meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, Hunter Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. F. S. Philips on "Cancer Chemotherapy: Inhibition of DNA Synthesis and Cell Death *in vivo*."

Saturday, May 28

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, Guildhall, Portsmouth, Hants. Annual conference. Until May 31.

Exhibitions and Fairs

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. May 23-28.

ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE, 25 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. Exhibition of industrial automation equipment. Daily, May 23-28, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Advance Information

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, University of Sussex, Brighton, Sussex. September 21-22. Autumn meeting.

Courses and Conferences

Conférence de Chimie Cosmétique, Paris, France. June 27 to July 2



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

"LOOPHOLES and anomalies" in British Pharmacopoeial standards are cited by *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* as reason for making the standards mandatory for all drugs and preparations described in the B.P., even when the manufacturer does not use the official title. The *Bulletin* points out that the general policy of the B.P. is that official tablets should be white, and circular in shape to ensure uniformity between products of the same drug made by different manufacturers. "Tablets that are essentially the same, but look different, cause needless confusion." Some well established drugs originally introduced as coloured tablets are, in the current B.P., not permitted to be coloured, for example, butobarbitone (Soneryl), ferrous gluconate (Fergon), but the Drug Tariff allows the supply of coloured tablets on form EC10. Thus a private prescription or counter sale ordering ferrous gluconate tablets demands the supply of white tablets, while on Form EC10 either white or coloured may be dispensed. Another anomaly mentioned is the requirement for an increase in tablet diameter with increasing strength. Estigyn ethinylestradiol tablets comply, but Lynoral tablets are the same diameter for all strengths and are labelled ethinylestradiol B.P. x mgm. The pentagonal shape of a proprietary tablet of nitrofurantoin does not comply with the B.P., which requires the

tablets to be circular. It is also pointed out that the B.P. monograph for piperazine phosphate tablets does not apply to any tablet available in Britain, because the only proprietary product, Antepar, is designed to be chewed and does not comply with the B.P. disintegration test. The *Bulletin* says that non-enforcement of some B.P. standards has disadvantages for patients, prescribers and pharmacists. If the standards were mandatory, it says, it would follow that if the B.P. described a tablet of a particular drug, "non-official" tablets of the drug would not be permitted without special authority. (*D. & T.B.*, May 13.)

Two papers report the effect of M & B 7714 (4-bromo-3-methylisothiazole-5-carboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazone) in the treatment of smallpox and in the prevention of the disease in contacts. In a double blind study carried out in 1293 patients in Madras the compound was found to have some beneficial effect in the treatment of smallpox but none of the findings was statistically significant. In the trial the drug did not present any significant toxic factors. Tested in the same city for its prophylactic effect on family contacts of smallpox patients who had not previously been vaccinated the drug produced a significant reduction in the incidence of smallpox when compared with a placebo, but there was no significant difference in fatality.

The drug was not well tolerated and the authors, because of the relatively small reduction of case incidence achieved, do not recommend its use in the routine prophylaxis of smallpox. However, it might be indicated in special circumstances, they say. (*Lancet*, May 14, pp. 1068 and 1072.)

A DEGREE of synergism between methyldopa and bethanidine when used together in the treatment of hypertension has been demonstrated by workers at the Post-graduate Medical School, London. They conclude that the combination is an effective and satisfactory way of controlling the blood pressure in patients who are resistant to methyldopa alone, though more tablets need to be taken and the treatment is more expensive (about four and a half times in the dosage used) than when using bethanidine alone. (*Lancet*, May 14, p. 1074.)

WORLD TRADE

Central Buying in Algeria.—A central buying commission (*La Commission Centrale d'Achat*) has been set up in Algeria under the chairmanship of that country's Minister of Health to co-ordinate purchases for hospitals and medico-social aid bodies. The Commission's responsibilities are wide and include the preparation and buying of national requirements of surgical and medical instruments, pharmaceutical products and foodstuffs for hospitals. It has a monopoly of all pharmaceutical purchases for both the public and the private sectors. The methods of purchase have yet to be decided upon, but they will probably be through invitations to tender (open or restricted). Correspondence and documentation, which must be in French, should be addressed to: La Commission Centrale d'Achat, Ministère de la Santé Publique, Immeuble Le Colisée, Rue Zéphirin Rocas, Algiers.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period May 29 to June 4	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin ...	2/60	3/44	3/90	1/40	1/30	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	3/90	1/30	—	—
Andrews liver salts...	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	2/60	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Cooper's Fresh-Aire ...	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	4/52	—	4/52
Dentu-Creme ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol ...	1/45	1/45	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
spray ...	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—
Dippity-Do ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Entero-Vioform ...	2/60	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erasmic ...	4/28	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone corn remover	—	2/14	—	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immac ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	1/30
Loxene shampoo ...	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	—
Nair ...	2/30	—	1/15	2/60	—	2/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	2/30	2/30
Nivea creme ...	5/165	5/135	5/135	4/150	6/180	5/135	5/135	5/165	6/180	6/180	6/150	6/180	—	—
Rimmel Beauty-on-a-Budget	2/60	1/30	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	3/90	1/30	—	2/60
Signal tooth-paste ...	4/120	3/90	4/120	3/90	5/150	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	3/90	—	5/150
SR tooth-paste ...	7/210	7/210	6/180	7/210	8/240	7/210	6/180	6/180	6/180	6/180	6/180	6/180	—	5/150
Sunsilk hairspray ...	5/75	3/45	3/45	4/60	4/60	5/75	5/75	3/45	3/45	6/90	4/60	4/60	—	2/30
Sure ...	7/210	5/150	6/180	6/180	7/210	5/150	7/210	5/150	4/120	7/210	5/150	3/90	—	5/150
Valderma balm ...	1/7	2/37	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	—	—	1/7	—	—
Wonderset ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15
Wright's coal tar soap	1/15	—	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR MARCH 1966

strength						tablets						12 12 0 3 0 1 9						14cc 31 6ea 7 10 1ea 63 0					
small 72 0 18 0 10 6						Abidine (821 McGlashan)						28cc 52 6ea 13 1 1ea 105 0											
med. 120 0 30 0 17 6						powder single 44 0 11 0 6						Albarmycin GU (1263 Upjohn)†s4B											
						double (1 gross) (1 gross) 62 0 15 6 8						tablets 30 35 1ea — —											
						(1 gross) (1 gross)						100 114 1ea — —											
(1227 THP)						Abietsan (5 Abietsan)						Albeivite (324 Crookes)											
ectant trial 8 6 — — 11						bath-salts in hand						(vet.) 200gm 35 4ea — 53 0											
medium 15 6 — — 1 8						paint containers						1 kilo 164 8ea — 247 0											
giant 21 0 — — 2 4						Mr. McBunny 403 33 8 8 5 4 11						D Alcon (179 BDH)											
gall 13 0ea — — 16 6						Acdrile (117 BPL)						I Alcon (1545 Vestric)											
roll 33 0 — — 1 2						aerosol 17 8ea 4 5ea 30 11						fluorescein ophthalmic											
47 Chanel)						Achromycin (340 C of GB) T5VPO						solution 2% 15mils 5 7ea — —											
bath oil spray						veterinary						Steri-units 2cc 10 26 4ea — —											
oil 1391 — — 50 0						i/m injection vial						contact lens solution											
ig powder						100mgm 2 0ea — —						D Alcon-Efrin (179 BDH)											
6932 — — 55 0						vial 1gm 8 4ea — —						D Alcos-anal (221 Camden)											
e Cologne						Achromycin (746 Lederle) T5						suppositories† 10 36 0 9 0 5 7 1ea 39 4 1/2											
1482 — — 23 6						capsules 50mgm 25 4 0ea — 6 0						D Alfonal (29 Alfonal) existing entry											
1483 — — 42 0						100 15 2ea — 22 9						Alfonal (29 Alfonal)											
1484 — — 75 0						250mgm 16 10 10ea — 16 3						Alfa B. corn oil											
e toilette						100 65 2ea — 97 9						yeast spread 5oz 67 6 — 3 9											
1302 — — 25 0						1000 629 0ea — 943 6						diet pack 8oz 30 0 — 1 8											
1303 — — 45 0						eye/ear ointment 1%						Lin-O-Sof safflower oil											
1304 — — 80 0						6 x 1/2oz 2 6ea — 3 9						10oz 54 0 — 4 6											
ne 207 — — 52 0						for ear solution vial						(1 1/2 doz)											
209 — — 55 0						50mgm 2 6ea — 3 9						(2 doz)											
100 — — 60 0						for oral suspension 1.5gm						1pt 66 0 — 8 0											
200 — — 90 0						1oz 4 0ea — 6 0						1gall 90 0 — 45 0											
201 — — 135 0						intramuscular vial																	
202 — — 252 0						100mgm 2 0ea — 3 0																	
203 — — 420 0						intravenous vial																	
206 — — 2625 0						250mgm 3 8ea — 5 6																	
oillet						500mgm 6 6ea — 9 9																	
of 3 — — 8 0						ointment 3% 1oz 1 8ea — 2 6																	
of 3 — — 24 0						1oz 3 0ea — 4 6																	
6902 — — 17 6						ophthalmic																	
97 P de LL)						powder sterilised																	
1oz 3144 5 5ea 1 4 1ea 9 6						vial 2 2ea — 3 3																	
2oz 3139 10 6ea 2 7 1ea 18 6						oil suspension 1%																	
4oz 3147 18 6ea 4 7 1ea 32 6						6cc 10ea — 1 3																	
8oz 3149 31 0ea 7 9ea 55 0						paediatric drops																	
ne 2cc 3003 4 10ea 1 2 1ea 8 6						10cc 2 10ea — 4 3																	
4cc 3161 7 8ea 1 1 1ea 13 6						soluble tablets 100 15 2ea — 22 9																	
1oz 3157 10 6ea 2 7 1ea 18 6						syrup 2oz 4 0ea — 6 0																	
OS Kirby)						16oz 29 2ea — 43 9																	
er treatment 36 0 9 0 5 9						tablets 50mgm 25 4 0ea — 6 0																	
47 Chanel)						100 15 2ea — 43 9																	
Cologne						250mgm 16 10 10ea — 16 3																	
1482 — — 23 6						100 65 2ea — 97 9																	
1483 — — 42 0						1000 629 0ea — 943 6																	
1484 — — 75 0						troches 15mgm 25 1 6ea — 2 3																	
e toilette						Achromycin V (746 Lederle) TS																	
1302 — — 25 0						capsules 50mgm 25 4 0ea — 6 0																	
1303 — — 45 0						100 15 2ea — 22 9																	
1304 — — 80 0						250mgm 16 10 10ea — 16 3																	
ne 207 — — 52 0						100 65 2ea — 97 9																	
209 — — 55 0						1000 629 0ea — 943 6																	
200 — — 90 0						paediatric drops																	
201 — — 135 0						10cc 2 10ea — 4 3																	
202 — — 252 0						syrup 2oz 4 0ea — 6 0																	
203 — — 420 0						16oz 29 2ea — 43 9																	
206 — — 2625 0						D Admune (394 DF)																	
2028 — — 5250 0						I Adrepatine (49 AF)†s4B																	
oillet						ointment 50gm 55 0 13 9 7 4																	
of 3 — — 15 0						D suppositories																	
of 3 — — 8 0						Aero (657 IL)																	
6902 — — 24 0						dry shampoo 20 7 5 1 1/2 3 0																	
34 Cartwright)†						Aerotrol (2 Abbott)																	
ment 22 3 5 7 3 3						aerosol 15mils 13 6ea — 20 3																	
15 3 3 10 2 3						Agfacolor (16 Agfa)																	
48 Guerlain)						reversal film CT18																	
Cologne						35mm karat cassette																	
95cc — — 40 6						20exp. — — — 24 2																	
190cc — — 62 0						36exp. — — — 35 3																	
474cc — — 109 6						Aladdin (24 ALAD)																	
Cologne spray						vacuum flasks																	
72cc — — 49 0						Continental 16oz — — — 7 11																	
7cc — — 58 9						32oz — — — 12 5																	
15cc — — 87 6						Albacri (1576 P de 5)																	
ne spray 7cc — — 65 0						eau de toilette																	
water 95cc — — 47 0						100cc 20 0ea 5 0ea 40 0																	
245cc — — 84 6						3.5cc 10 0ea 2 6ea 20 0																	
(821 McGlashan)						9cc 20 0ea 5 0ea 40 0																	
26 0 6 6 3 6						12cc 26 0ea 6 6ea 52 0																	

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, **TRIPLE ANTIGEN**

* DIPHTHERIA

* TETANUS

* WHOOPING COUGH

TRIVAX

trade mark



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (*The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.*) LONDON

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R40	99	0	—	11	6	500 133 4ea	—	200	0	D	eye ointment 3gm	
onnet dressings	804	25	0	—	3	0	—	395	0	D	with neomycin 3 1/2 gm	
805	46	0	—	5	4	Distaquaine V-K (378 Dista)T5	—	—	—	D	lotion with neomycin 1% 20mils	
angular dressings	L425	7	0ea	—	9	125mgm	100 14 0ea	—	21	0	D	ointment 1 1/2 5gm
lin	L7525	10	8ea	—	15	0	500 68 4ea	—	102	6	D	with neomycin 1 1/2 5gm
3in	L755	16	6ea	—	23	3	1000 133 4ea	—	210	0	D	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)
phonet tulle	810	28	6	—	3	4	250mgm	100 27 0ea	—	40	6	3 steps to beauty
†	800	53	0	—	6	2	0	500 133 4ea	—	210	0	333.66
†	801	68	0	—	8	0	0	1000 263 4ea	—	395	0	invisible veil pressed powder
Way treatment	2010	36	0	9	0	5	11	Distivit (378 Dista)	—	—	—	gilt compact
o leg bandage	987	102	0	—	12	9	D	B12 ampoules	—	—	—	refill 559.00
47 Dalmás)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do-Do (657 IL)57	8 13 2	3 4	1 10	lipstick interchange
x (347 Dalmás)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	asthma tablets	24 31 6	7 10 1/2	4 3	basket weave
in (657 IL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	100 112 0	28 0	15 0	men's hair cream
ake-up tube 21 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	933.00
vin (894 Nicholas)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doidy (122 Bickiepegs)	—	—	—	921.00
ole (894 Nicholas)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	cups	29 6	2 10	3 11	921.00
tion 30mgm 6 22 2ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dome-Cort (1460 Dome) T5	—	—	—	2 bath 2 hand
150mgm 4 10ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	cream 112gm 9 11ea	—	—	14 11	906.00
pyl (1087 Roussel)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dor (563 Hampshire)	—	—	—	travel soap
ts 5mgm 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	deodorant aerosol	—	—	—	921.23
10mgm 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dornavac (837 MSD)	—	—	—	milky liquid cleanser
ray (837 MSD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dorothy Gray (385 DG)	—	—	—	202.80
anol 30gm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	portrait make-up	85 0	23 0	12 6	spot pruf cream
lary (234 Cartwright)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dulsol Oil (Cadoricin (386 Douek)	—	—	—	19.01
er spray refill 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drenison (413 Lilly)	—	—	—	Eltroxin (518 Glaxo) †s4B
skil (324 Crookes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	cream No. 11 5gm	—	—	—	tablets 0-05mgm
ules 30 72 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	with neomycin 5gm	—	—	—	100 20 0
le+ (366 Dendron)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ointment No. 85 5gm	—	—	—	Emeraude (301 Coty)
pearls 24 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	with neomycin 5gm	—	—	—	eau de toilette 013
hip syrup	12oz 42 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Duo-Lux (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	015 68 9
18oz 52 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	flashguns	—	—	—	016 103 3
ortelan (518 Glaxo)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Little Princess	—	—	—	110-40 126 3
ts 1mgm 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	case	—	—	—	121-40 218 9
nc (179 BDH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piccolo	—	—	—	141-40 370 3
nd (1545 Vestric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	case	—	—	—	151-40 606 0
15mils 21 2ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Perfectus	—	—	—	Endocil (917 Organon)
N (956 Peptinol)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Primus	—	—	—	day-care tinted
ibutors 1545 Vestric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	case	—	—	—	tube 54 10
be 54 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Primus AG	—	—	—	bottle 96 0
ore (843 ML)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	case	—	—	—	13 8 1/2
ni 219 Calvert)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quick Fire	—	—	—	24 0
la 21 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tower	—	—	—	48 0
re Creme (1178 Stafford)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	case	—	—	—	12 0
la 22 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Primus KM	—	—	—	102 9
extol (200 B&P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Royal 60	—	—	—	12 10ea
57 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	case	—	—	—	3 2 1/2ea
(6doz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Duette, Little	—	—	—	Enzyvite (83 Bancroft)
(3doz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Empress, Luxomat,	—	—	—	tablets 50 30 10
acks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Popular, Princess	—	—	—	100 51 5
abse (583 HP)†s4B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dynoids (1025 RC&C)	—	—	—	12 10 5
ts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 13 0	—	—	—	Ephedrine and Numbutal (2 Abbott)†s1s4A
1mgm 100 18 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dytransin (147 Boots)	—	—	—	capsules 100 33 4ea
500 78 2ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	capsules 250mgm	—	—	—	500 33 4ea
2mgm 100 39 5ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Easettes (442 Exello)	—	—	—	Epontol (452 FBA)
500 185 7ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	analgesic	—	—	—	ampoules 10mils 5
tille (1098 Sandoz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Easy (509 Gibbs)	—	—	—	25 47 6ea
ules 2 mils 6 & 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	shaving stick refill	—	—	—	Eppy (1154 S&N)†
man (96 BC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 7	—	—	—	ophthalmic solution
al powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Easy-On (234 Cartwright)	—	—	—	7-5mils 14 9ea
mi 376 Dimol)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	spray starch aerosol 15oz	—	—	—	Estee Lauder (425 ELC)
(dibutors 49 AF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Econocil V-K (1515 CD) T5	—	—	—	nail lacquer creme
sy 4oz 29 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	tablets	—	—	—	frosted
noip (1071 Robins)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125mgm	—	—	—	gold
tal L.A. †	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 13 9ea	—	—	—	Ethyl chloride (115 Bengue)
nd (394 DF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 67 6ea	—	—	—	glass tube 30gm 45 0
ts 19mgm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000 132 0ea	—	—	—	refill 27 0
ts 10mgm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 27 0ea	—	—	—	refill 50gm 49 6
nk 10 Maw) see under Maws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 133 0ea	—	—	—	refill 31 6
oc (104 BP)†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000 263 0ea	—	—	—	refill 100gm 81 0
be 42 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Economycin (1515 CD)T5	—	—	—	63 0
oc Medo (830 Medo)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	syrup	—	—	—	Evans (436 Evans)
cles for ear drops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2oz 4 0ea	—	—	—	veterinary
0-25%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16oz 32 0ea	—	—	—	dusting powder
100mils 42 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	tablets/capsules 100 67 6ea	—	—	—	2oz 26 0
500mils 168 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 335 0ea	—	—	—	hair cream 15 0
contrate 1%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000 668 0ea	—	—	—	Evian-Cachet (653 I&R)
ts 25mgm 25 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D	—	—	—	half bottles 43 2
100 48 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecusson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex) existing entry	—	—	—	(1 1/2 doz.)
250 102 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecusson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex)	—	—	—	36 1
25 4 8ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	bath oil	—	—	—	5 5
100 16 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	Eylure (443 Eylure)
250 36 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	—	—	—	Clean 'n' Curl kit
pp do (1242 Toni)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	—	—	—	refill lashcurl
ha etting gel regular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	refill lashclens
etra holding 41 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	eyelashes
rtys (683 Kay)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	close jewel
(dibutors 834 MWL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	jewel mink
cleanser tin 31 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	sable jewel
tube	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	Eylight
(1037 Reckitt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	eyematic mascara
trial pack 250 88 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	refill 34 4
ine-V (378 Dista)T5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	Lovlinail
1mgm 100 14 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427	—	—	—	Shadobrow
500 68 4ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	—	—	—	Shadoliner
1000 133 4ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	Shadomatte
2mgm 100 27 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	Farina Johann Maria (529 Gorney)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	perfume	—	—	—	Red Crest Cologne
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	miniature (10)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	50055 65 2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	50090 102 0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453	—	—	—	50140 148 0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411	—	—	—	50180 196 0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	Fennings (1307 Waterhouse)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	—	fever mixture
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	20 9
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	—	—	—	Fercuman (930 P&B)
	—	—	—	—	—							

Fields (462 Field)	33	4	7	11	4	6	V2-CDS	567	8ea	138	5ea	990	0	banded	3	9	
hair spray	51	3	12	2	6	11	case	40	2ea	9	10ea	70	0	international, small,			
perfume	29	6	7	0	4	2	cameras half frame							standard or large flow	4	0	
talcum	22	8	5	5	3	3	Half	338	4ea	82	6ea	590	0	valves	2	6	
toilet soap	9	10	2	4	1	4	Half 1-9	395	8ea	96	6ea	690	0				
							Drive	395	8ea	96	6ea	690	0				
Firmo-Lift (60 Arden)							projector cine	666	4ea			999	6	Guardsman (1136 Silber)			
treatment oil	210.59	—	—	—	35	0	8P Masterload							cine projectors			
							Fujicarex II (565 Hanimex) existing entry							Standard 8			
Flair (1355 Yardley)							I Fujicarex II (565 Hanimex)							Super 8			
bath oil	4866	101	0	25	3	14	camera	687	10ea	167	8ea	1119	6	Guerlain (548 Guerlain)			
dusting powder	4809	113	0	28	3	16	case	34	1ea	8	4ea	59	6	base de maquillage hydratante			
Cologne	4884	89	0	22	3	13	Fydalex (147 Boots)†s4B							tube			
crystallised	4885	163	0	40	9	23	tablets	10	18	0				beaute d'un soir			
oam bath	4870	60	0	15	0	8	Gabail (49 AF)†s4B							cleansing cream No. 1			
perfume	4869	108	0	27	0	15	elixir bromo-val	40oz	196	0	49	0	27	No. 2			
perfume	4890	98	0	24	6	14	Gardenia (247 Chanel)							lotion			
perfume	4892	223	0	55	9	32	eau de Cologne	1482	—	—				creme mousseline			
perfume	4893	379	0	94	9	55		1483	—	—				matfilm			
metered spray	4871	115	0	28	9	16		1484	—	—				skin food Nos. 1-2			
soap	4862	24	0	6	0	3	eau de toilette	1302	—	—							
spray mist	4847	114	0	28	6	16		1303	—	—				Halex (560 Halex)			
talcum	4807	50	0	12	6	7		1304	—	—				hairbrushes gents			
D Fli-Flap (Cadoricin (386 Douek)							perfume	207	—	—				3-piece set D453	47	6	11
Form Cut (1156 FS)								209	—	—				hairbrushes ladies			
adhesive fingertip bandage FC7								200	—	—				Radial brush/comb			
	10	0	—	—	1	3		201	—	—				D314	40	6	10
Formula 16 (1281 Vincent)								202	—	—				ladies brush sets			
(distributors 1054 R&A)								203	—	—				3-piece engine turned			
Fracas (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny)								206	—	—				E695	292	0	73
hair lotion	3oz	34	6	8	9	5		208	—	—				3-piece rosewood handle			
perfume	1oz	12	9ea	3	3ea	22	soap toilet							E696	292	0	73
	1oz	30	3ea	7	7ea	53	bath							coffret Caprice			
	1oz	43	2ea	10	10ea	75	talcum	6902	—	—				E656	63	0	12
	1oz	61	1ea	15	6ea	108								toothbrush smoker's			
	2oz	104	2ea	26	1ea	182								A211	24	0	—
	4oz	190	9ea	45	3ea	331	Gastrinol (956 Peptinol)†DDI							bath brush set D632			
	1oz	48	9ea	12	2ea	85	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	11	3ea	2	10ea	17	6	Radial hair brush D376			
travel packs	1oz	73	9ea	18	5ea	129								two tone brush set E690			
	2oz	123	3ea	30	10ea	215	Gerber (200 B&P)							Halina (1136 Silber)			
toilet water	2oz	18	6ea	4	6ea	31	junior foods							cameras			
	4oz	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	lamb dinner, beef							Paulette electric			
	8oz	44	0ea	10	6ea	73	dinner, veal dinner							case			
	16oz	72	6ea	18	3ea	127	4½oz	11	5					Simplette electric			
	32oz	106	0ea	26	6ea	185	pears & pineapple,	7½oz	26	2				case			
atomiser	3oz	50	6ea	12	9ea	88	peaches	7½oz	26	2				D Hanimex (565 Hanimex) existing entry			
refill	3oz	36	0ea	9	0ea	63			(2doz.)					I Hanimex (565 Hanimex)			
D Frafoline (107 BH&L) all sizes							all other varieties	7½oz	24	6				cameras 35mm			
Framomycin (324 Crookes) TSVPO									(2doz.)					Auto EE	331	2ea	80
injection 100mils	60	0ea	—	—	90	0	strained foods							case	40	2ea	9
sachets 250mgm	100	70	0ea	—	105	0	lamb dinner, beef							cameras cine			
	300gm	150	0ea	—	225	0	dinner, veal dinner							Automatic 8	194	8ea	47
tablets 100mgm	50	15	4ea	—	23	0	4½oz	11	5					case	22	0ea	5
500mgm	50	60	0ea	—	90	0	apple sauce, apple							Automatic Zoom	315	9ea	76
feed additive 15lb	477	0ea	—	—	715	6	sauce & apricots, pears							case	25	8ea	6
tablets 200mgm 12							& pineapple 4½oz	19	8					Reflex Zoom CDS 453	0ea	110	5ea
500mgm	6								(2doz.)					case	34	1ea	8
D Freesia (1355 Yardley)							all other varieties	4½oz	16	4				Reflex Zoom de luxe			
crystallised Cologne	1870	53	0	13	3	8			(2doz.)					case	510	4ea	124
perfume	1890	81	0	20	3	11	D Gestona (994 P&M) tablets							case	34	1ea	8
perfumed Cologne	1885	81	0	20	3	11	Gibbs (509 Gibbs)							Synco Zoom	453	0ea	110
spray mist	1847	106	0	26	6	15	fluoride tooth-paste economy	35	11	9	0	4	9	case	16	11ea	4
talcum	1808	34	0	8	6	5	Gigi (994 P&M)							exposure meters			
(plastic)	1807L	50	0	12	6	7	bath cubes (6)	304	27	5	6	11	4	PR25	22	8ea	5
toilet soap	1807	34	0	8	6	5	perfume	300	120	0	30	0	17	PR55	43	0ea	10
hair oil	1862	21	0	5	3	2	skin perfume	301	44	6	11	2	6	PR65 CDS	60	3ea	14
perfume	1834							302	72	0	18	0	10	L8 B	51	4ea	12
perfumed Cologne	1891						soap toilet (3)	306	41	0	10	3	6	flashguns			
	1884 & 1828						talcum	303	31	0	7	9	4	dual compact	20	1ea	4
D Freezone (655 ICC)														Bouncemaster	42	1ea	10
corn remover	17	0	4	3	2	3	D Gluco-Fedrin (938 PD)							dual	30	1ea	7
French Almond (1070 Windsor)							10mils & 1oz							TX40	120	5ea	29
bath oil	55cc	58	6	14	3	8	Glucophage (1077 Rona)†s4B							projectors cine			
hand cream	163gm	41	4	10	1	6	tablets 500mgm	50	14	0ea				Zoom 8	253	0ea	—
perfume purse size	55	0	13	5	8	0		500	125	0ea				Loadmatic 8	399	8ea	—
skin perfume	25cc	58	6	14	3	8		1000	230	0ea				projectors slide			
soap (2)	3½oz	29	4	7	2	4	D Go (994 P&M)							Hanorama 300	146	4ea	—
talcum puffer	113gm	41	4	10	1	6	after bath freshener	7755						Hanomat 500	253	0ea	—
French & Scott (481 F&S)							roll-on refill	7754						Auto 500	359	8ea	—
Lemonaire shampoo	46	0	11	6	6	9	spray refill	7753						Auto 1000 iodine quartz			
olive oil shampoo cream							Golden Babe (761 Lilia—White)							low voltage	426	4ea	—
sachet	8	0	2	0	1	3	baby powder	4oz	16	0	4	0	2	viewers			
jar	40	0	10	0	5	11	8oz	28	7	2	5	4	0	Hanorama daylight	19	8ea	—
plus egg shampoo							baby soap	9	7	2	5	1	3	Super 30	0ea		
petite	13	8	3	5	2	0	disposable nappy liners							pre-viewer	26	6ea	—
rum shampoo														Hanri (567 HCBP)			
brush large														soap lemons 3oz	10	0	2
lemon cream shampoo aerosol														Healthcrafts (29 Allonal)			
D Frenquel (838 MN) tablets														Acerosa 100mgm	60	75	5
Fresh Start (256 CPL)														Anti-Sat capsules			
cleansing gel	2oz	32	9	8	2	4								32 day	61	9	15
Frooty (127 Bioglan)														Bio-Flora	250	108	0
tablets	100	24	0	—	3	0								Enzygel	100	92	7
	1000	192	0	—	24	0								Garlic Plus	144	82	3
D Fujica (565 Hanimex) existing entry														Golden Seal			
I Fujica (565 Hanimex)														3 week	68	0	17
cameras 35mm														7 week	171	5	42
Auto M	389	5ea	94	11ea	679	0	Goya (532 Goya)							Herb Formulas			
outfit	469	8ea	114	6ea	819	0	bubble bath large	41	3	10	0½	6	0	'C' catarrh			
case	40	2ea	9	10ea	70	0	Cedar Wood							2 week	51	5	12
							hair groom	58	5	14	2½	8	6	7 week	140	7	35
							talcum	48	2	11	9	7	0	'R' rheumatism			
							foam hand cream	44	8	10	10½	6	6	2 week	51	5	12
							Granose (535 Granose)										
							rolls	30	27	6							
							wheatmeal rolls	30	30	9							
							Grasshopper (537 Grasshopper)										
							ointment	16	0	4	0	2	1				
								92	0	23	0	12	6				
							Griptight (1349 LW)										
							soothers										
							flat shield, filled	5	8								
							teats										

7 week 140 7	35 2	20 6	parfum de toilette	222-09 154 9	38 8	22 6	2oz 14 6	2 1	2 0
laxative 25 20 7	5 2	3 0	252-09 258 0	64 6	37 6	glycerine thymol 2oz 15 0	—	1 10	
er Fresh 3 week 27 5	6 10	4 0	232-09 285 0	46 4	27 6	pholcodine †DDI 2oz 17 6	—	2 3	
6 week 51 5	12 10	7 6	113-09 183 3	83 4	49 6	lozenges bismuth 1oz 8 6	—	—	
erve Tone 2 week 48 0	12 0	7 0	122-09 353 6	138 10½	82 6	bismuth dyspepsia 50 16 0	3 10	—	
7 week 140 7	35 2	20 6	142-09 509 0	227 3	135 0	C.S. peppermint 2oz 14 6	2 1	2 0	
ducing Plan 2 week 53 9	13 5	7 10	112-09 252 6	63 1½	37 6	linseed, liquorice & chlorodyne SIDD 2oz 10 6	—	1 3	
50 day 153 2	38 3	22 4	skin perfume 258-09 106 9	26 8	15 6	Mintettes 1oz 5 0	8	8	
per bone meal 500 89 0	—	10 6	268-09 60 3	15 1	8 9	peppermint 1oz 5 0	9	10	
Compleat 100 70 0	—	8 9	Indiscret (1397 P de LL) Cologne 1oz 3143 5	5ea	1 4½ea	sore throat 2oz 15 0	3 7	2 3	
Flavona 100 63 0	—	7 6	2½oz 3138 10	6ea	2 7½ea	lime flavoured sulphur 2oz 10 0	2 4	1 6	
ric Pearls 144 82 3	20 7	12 0	4oz 3124 18	6ea	4 7½ea	pastilles Friar's balsam Jean Sorelle (669 Sorelle) aerosols	—	—	
per lecithin 100 42 8	—	5 4	8oz 3126 31	0ea	7 9ea	bubble bath shampoo shower SO602 47 5	11 7	6 11	
thy (1227 THP) 200 78 8	—	9 10	perfume 2cc 3001 4	10ea	1 2½ea	deodorant SO601 47 5	11 7	6 11	
infant lavender 18 6	—	2 0	4cc 3160 7	8ea	1 1½ea	talcum SO603 47 5	11 7	6 11	
ne 18 6	—	2 0	½oz 3156 10	6ea	2 7½ea	Jicky (548 Guerlain) eau de Cologne 95cc —	—	40 6	
z (593 Heinz) for foods	—	—	talcum 3128 4	3ea	1 0½ea	190cc —	—	62 0	
vegetables in chicken broth 7½oz 21 0	—	1 1	In Love (1376 Hartnell) (distributors 544 Grossmith) perfume HLT 277 6	69 4½	40 6	474cc —	—	109 6	
na Rubinstein (S96 HR) (2doz.)	—	7 6	Innox (654 Innox) On & Off depilatory Sunplay tan cream oil	—	—	7cc —	—	42 0	
ipstick (451 F&J) hardener 25 8	6 5	3 9	Insectox (234 Cartwright) 12oz 28 0	—	3 0	15cc —	—	58 6	
nevrin (68 AH)†s4B 25 15 8ea	—	23 6	Instant Nail Dry (797 MSG) small 52 0	13 0	7 6	245cc —	—	47 0	
lets 100 50 9ea	—	76 1	Insulex (651 Insulex) food jar 32oz 28 6ea	2 9ea	45 6	perfume spray 7cc —	—	84 6	
etabs (67 Ashe) 22 3	5 5	3 0	Insulin (34 A&H and 208 BV)†s7 Nuso 40 units/ml 10mls 48 0	—	5 4	Jock (1419 RW&S) all meat small 43 0	—	1 1½	
eberts (115 Bengue) cotties small size olemeal rusks small size ett (68 AH) septic cream 11b 10 10ea	—	16 3	80 units/ml 10mls 93 0	—	10 4	large (4 doz.) 39 0	—	2 0½	
ix (68 AH) 20oz 7 6ea	—	11 3	Intralipid Vitrum (930 P&B) 10% 500mls 82 8ea	—	124 0	kennel pack 55 8	—	5 10	
oil (776 JML) 90oz 27 0ea	—	40 6	20% 100mls 40 0ea	—	60 0	Johnsonplast (672 Johnson) zinc oxide plaster ½in x 1yd 5 6	—	8	
ment 20gm 36 0	—	4 6	50% 500mls 111 6ea	—	167 3	1in x 1yd 7 9	—	1 1	
ution 4oz 42 0	—	5 3	D Invirin (518 Glaxo) Iodobesin (49 AF)†s4B tablets 60 59 0	14 9	7 10	½in x 3½yd 13 0	—	1 7	
nd Dri (1052 Revlon) odorant spray 0567 63 9	15 11	9 6	120 110 0	27 6	14 7	1in x 3½yd 19 0	—	2 2	
oid (1490 IAPS) 14gm 4 8ea	—	6 3	D Ipesandrine (1098 Sandoz) syrup 3oz	—	—	½in x 5yd 17 6	—	2 0	
ment 40gm 10 6ea	—	14 0	Isopto (179 BDH) existing entry	—	—	1in x 5yd 26 3	—	3 0	
160gm 42 0ea	—	56 0	Isopto (1545 Vetric) alkaline 15mls 4 7ea	1 2ea	—	2in x 5yd 43 9	—	5 12	
ays (436 Evans) e syrup 20oz 38 0	5 8½	4 9	atropine 0.5% sl 15mls 4 5ea	—	—	½in x 10yd 26 3	—	3 1	
ocea (812 M&PP) 160gm 42 0ea	—	56 0	1% sl 15mls 4 7ea	—	—	1in x 10yd 40 6	—	4 9	
ino 20oz 38 0	—	5 8½	carbachtol 0.75% sl 15mls 6 9ea	—	—	2in x 10yd 68 9	—	8 0	
pacea 1% sl 15mls 7 1ea	—	—	1.5% sl 15mls 9 0ea	—	—	3in x 10yd 97 0	—	11 1	
ofemin (830 Medo) 3% sl 15mls 4 7ea	—	—	carpine 0.5% sl 15mls 5 3ea	—	—	Johnsons (672 Johnson) crepe bandage B.P.C. 2in 20 6	—	2 2	
lets 500 and 1000 2% sl 15mls 5 8ea	—	—	2% sl 15mls 5 8ea	—	—	2½in 26 2	—	2 9	
ocortisyl (1087 Roussel) am/jointment ½% 5gm & 50gm 1% 50gm & 250gm 2½% 5gm & 50gm	—	—	3% sl 15mls 6 3ea	—	—	3in 30 0	—	3 3	
ravenous 100mgm 20mls 4% sl 15mls 6 10ea	—	—	6% sl 15mls 7 5ea	—	—	3½in 34 6	—	3 9	
ay 30mls 500 290 0ea	—	435 0	cetamide 15% †s4B 15mls 4 9ea	—	—	4in 39 1	—	4 4	
lets 500 290 0ea	—	435 0	frin 15mls 4 6ea	1 2ea	—	6in 58 4	—	6 3	
ensyl (49 AF) 250 172 0	43 0	23 8	hyoscine 0.25% sl 15mls 8 9ea	—	—	D cotton wool balls carton belladonna plaster on red felt	—	—	
ist (115 Bengue) pension vial 20mls 21 0ea	—	28 0	plain 15mls 4 6ea	1 2ea	—	June Geranium (60 Arden) soap, hand (3) 749.81 —	—	17 3	
(649 ICI) se and insect powder 28lb 47 0ea	—	63 0	prenisolone TS 5mls 4 6ea	—	—	bath (3) 748.81 —	—	25 6	
id udder/mastitis reagent kit 16 6ea	—	22 0	Iso-Rapid (16 Agfa) camera "C" outfit —	—	159 6	D K2r (1480 Izal) Kalorafill (1282 VB) existing entry	—	—	
fill 500mls 15 0ea	—	20 0	Italian Marble (1561 MD) soap 38 0	9 3	5 6	I Kalorafill (1282 VB) hair food 48 0	12 0	7 6	
tz M (1436 D&Co.) ½gall 42 0ea	—	56 0	guest size (6) 86 0	21 0	12 6	Kaomycin (1263 Upjohn) TS 4oz 10 7ea	—	—	
h unit —	—	83 8	health salts 16 6	4 1½	2 2	16oz 40 3ea	—	—	
ot S (1436 D&Co.) 100 37 0ea	—	55 6	Jackels (1282 VB) hair cream 20 0	5 0	3 0	D Karswood (895 NA&V) Karswood (67 Ashe) dog powders 8 7 3	1 9	1 0	
posure meter —	—	210 5	hair cream 28 0	7 0	4 0	24 16 2	3 11	2 3	
e (413 Lilly) vules 125mgm 500 1000 329 4ea	—	494 0	Jackson's (662 EJ) glucose Devon butterscotch 4oz 11 6	1 7	1 6	144 72 0	17 0	10 0	
in (413 Lilly) 16 6 6ea	—	9 9	pastilles blackcurrant 4oz 11 6	1 7	1 6	13 2	3 2	1 8	
lets 100mgm 24 100 37 0ea	—	55 6	creme de menthe 4oz 11 6	1 7	1 6	pig powders 11b 13 6	—	1 5	
n (1530 Fisons) 1000 329 4ea	—	494 0	natural lemon 4oz 11 6	1 7	1 6	3½lb 45 0	—	4 8	
(1569 SAC) odorant aerosol 40 0	10 0	5 11	pastilles antiseptic throat 2oz 15 0	3 7	2 3	7lb 87 0	—	9 0	
acin (649 ICI) TS 100 37 0ea	—	55 6	bronchial catarrh 2oz 15 0	3 7	2 3	14lb 163 0	—	17 0	
ules 100 37 0ea	—	55 6	crystallised blackcurrant 2oz 14 6	2 1	2 0	Karvol (324 Crookes) inhalant capsules 10 20 0	5 0	2 11	
ets 100 37 0ea	—	55 6	catarrh 2oz 15 0	3 7	2 3	Katkins (967 Petfoods) 6doz 33 11	—	—	
vu (301 Coty) logne perfumed 259-09 86 0	21 6	12 6	children's cough 2oz 15 0	3 7	2 3	Kattomeat (1419 RW&S) meat and liver 41 5	—	1 1	
ogne perfumed 260-09 134 3	33 7	19 6	eucalyptus and menthol 2oz 15 0	—	1 10	(4 doz.) Kaykill (683 Kay) (distributors 834 MWL) rodenticide tin 14 0	—	1 9	
ting powder 233-09 144 6	36 1½	21 0	Gee's linctus †DDI 2oz 13 8	—	1 8	tin 36 0	—	4 6	
nd lotion 278-09 60 3	15 1	8 9	glycerine, lemon and honey	—	—	3½lb 8 4ea	—	12 6	

therweight	454	24	6		2	4		3	3	parfumaire de luxe											perume	7cc	—	—	—	51	0	
heral Service										809.07	—	—	—	32	6						15cc	—	—	—	—	76	9	
suedette	459	40	6		3	11		5	5	hand (3)	—	—	—	31	6						25cc	—	—	—	—	115	0	
landyman	suedette									(3)	—	—	—	19	6						perfume spray	7cc	—	—	—	—	59	6
ina	466	22	6		2	11		3	11	Mennen (S25 Golden)										toilet water	95cc	—	—	—	—	47	0	
both	457	24	0		2	4				Afta	56	8	14	2	8	3				245cc	—	—	—	—	—	84	6	
illin V-K (1453 Norcil) TS										body talc	105gm	34	0	8	6	5	0											
mgm	100	14	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	250gm	58	8	14	8	8	6												
mgm	500	68	4ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	brushless shave regular	32	6	8	11	4	9												
mgm	100	27	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	menthol	32	6	8	11	4	9												
ola (451 F&J)										deodorant aerosol	3oz	40	8	10	2	5	11											
ts	26	10			6	8½		3	11	4oz	54	4	13	8	7	11												
uant (876 MP)										spray	38	0	9	6	5	6												
sh lipstick	65	0			16	3		9	6	stick	46	0	11	6	6	9												
tzo	65	0			16	3		9	6	electric pre-shave	51	8	12	11	7	6												
liner	65	0			16	3		9	6	lather shave regular	32	6	8	11	4	9												
brush	44	6			11	1½		6	6	menthol	32	6	8	11	4	9												
pencil	37	8			9	5		5	6	shave talc	34	0	8	6	5	0												
shapers	85	8			21	5		12	6	skin bracer	50cc	31	0	7	9	4	6											
brush	85	8			21	5		12	6	125cc	51	8	12	11	7	6												
final	85	8			21	5		12	6	5of Stroke regular	46	0	11	6	6	9												
lighter	85	8			21	5		12	6	menthol	46	0	11	6	6	9												
shapers	85	8			21	5		12	6	Mentholatum (836 Mentholatum)																		
rush	44	6			11	1½		6	6	balm	tin	8	6	2	1½	1	2											
shapers	37	8			9	5		5	6	jar	20	6	5	1	2	9												
lick	51	4			12	10		7	6	tube	20	6	5	1	2	9												
Szo	51	4			12	10		7	6	D Meratran (8																		

[illegible]

Si Senor (317 CS)									
men's cologne 1 1/2 oz 11 6ea 2 10 1/2 ea 21 0									
3 1/2 oz 20 9ea 5 2ea 37 6									
Slimway (442 Exello)									
(distributors 261 Christy)									
slimming tablets 53 0 13 3 7 6									
D	Small Change (347 Dalmás) existing entry								
I	Small Change (347 Dalmás)								
baby pants 35 3 — 3 11									
nappy reel 12ft 18 0 — 2 0									
18ft 26 3 — 2 11									
D	Snow Queen (29 Alfonal) see Alfonal								
Soba (1583 L of L)									
tablets 4 24 0 — 3 6									
D	Sofos (121 Bibby)								
D	Soframycin (1087 Roussel)								
Dermalets 12									
D	Solucel (1452 Merica)								
sanitary towels									
standard 6 9 6 — 1 0									
12 17 0 — 1 10									
D	size 1 & 2								
I	Solu-cortef (1263 Upjohn) TS								
D	vial 100mgm with								
2mls sterile water 10 0ea —									
tablets									
Sona (976 PS&T)									
tonic bath 12oz 18 11 4 9 2 6									
20oz 30 4 7 7 4 0									
Sooth-Tan (333 Cupal)									
cream 26 6 5 11 3 9									
So Soft (1227 THP)									
tissues large 27 0 — 1 0									
(3 doz.)									
economy 49 6 — 2 9									
(2 doz.)									
toilet flats 23 9 — 10 1/2									
(3 doz.)									
rolls twin 31 6 — 2 4									
(1 1/2 doz.)									
D	Sotradecol (802 MS) existing entry								
I	Sotradecol (802 MS)								
3% vial 10mls 17 0ea 4 3ea —									
Sous le Vent (548 Guerlain)									
perfume 7cc — — 52 6									
15cc — — 79 0									
toilet water 95cc — — 47 0									
245cc — — 84 6									
D	Southalls (1101 Sangers) piperazine								
D	Spa (1167 Spa) existing entry								
Spa (1167 Spa)									
baby brushes									
Budgerigar 855 47 8 11 11 6 11									
Pussy Cat 856 47 8 11 11 6 11									
Thistle-down set									
851 33 8 8 5 4 11									
bath brushes									
Dolphin 341 81 8 20 5 12 3									
sponge brush 340 32 0 8 0 4 9									
nylon filled 331 30 4 7 7 4 6									
presentation set									
351 61 4 15 4 8 11									
352 61 4 15 4 8 11									
sponge brush 332 24 0 6 0 3 6									
Swan 342 100 3 25 1 14 9									
clothes brushes									
cat 714 34 3 8 7 4 11									
Dandy Duck 71 196 3 49 1 29 6									
dog 715 40 8 10 2 5 11									
kangaroo 716 34 3 8 7 4 11									
pocket 701 9 0 2 3 1 3									
Tribesman 717 456 0 114 0 65 0									
comb and brush									
613 10 4 1 6									
dental plate brush									
281 16 0 — 2 0									
gift sets ladies									
Egyptian Gold 564 120 0 30 0 17 6									
Elegant 510 128 0 25 5 18 3									
Fantasie 566 120 0 30 0 17 6									
Fiesca 562 72 0 18 0 10 6									
New Look 563 104 0 26 0 15 0									
gift sets gent's									
travel 453 112 0 28 0 16 6									
hair brushes ladies									
featherweight hairstyling									
556 20 0 5 0 2 11									
radial 57 157 4 39 4 22 11									
Satinglo bristle 56 240 0 60 0 35 0									
nylon 506 103 4 25 10 15 0									
Slimline 535 57 4 14 4 8 6									
hair brushes gent's									
Debonair bristle									
45 240 0 60 0 35 0									
nylon 455 103 4 25 10 15 0									
military oval 452 57 4 14 4 8 6									
nail brushes									
cosmetic beauty care									
306 13 6 3 5 2 0									
Dolphin 310 36 4 9 1 5 3									
family 305 18 10 4 9 2 9									
Penguin 312 31 8 7 11 4 9									
surgeons 328 33 4 8 4 4 11									
Swan 311 36 4 9 1 5 3									
universal 307 13 6 3 5 2 0									
shaving brushes									
bristle 771 42 3 10 7 6 3									
772 58 0 14 6 8 6									
badger/bristle 774 144 0 36 0 21 0									
toilet brushes									
Spik 736 85 4 3 0 10 11									
toothbrushes									
bristle number one 18 40 0 — 5 0									
bristle filled 11, 21, 26 24 0 — 3 0									
nylon filled 101, 126, 127, 201, 226, 227 13 4 — 1 9									
after treatment 251 20 0 — 2 6									
Spiralux (1550 H&B)									
bathroom scales									
Spiralux with p.v.c. cover 37 3ea 3 8ea 59 6									
Vanguard with plastic mat 31 0ea 3 0ea 49 6									
and centre handle									
with fur mat and 37 3ea 3 8ea 59 6									
centre handle									
Spot (423 Enalite)									
tar and oil remover 22 6 — 2 6									
40 0 — 4 6									
65 0 — 7 6									
Spray 'N Stay (256 CPL)									
hairspray aerosol									
175gm 40 0 10 0 5 6									
300gm 69 2 17 3 1/2 9 6									
S.R. (509 Gibbs)									
tooth-paste									
economy 35 11 9 0 4 9									
Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) TS									
capsules									
125mgm 100 21 0ea — 31 6									
250mgm 100 40 6ea — 60 9									
tablets									
125mgm 100 14 0ea — 21 0									
500 68 4ea — 102 6									
250mgm 100 27 0ea — 40 6									
500 133 4ea — 200 0									
Stargloss (1466 Nichol)									
hair lustre 6oz 60 0 15 0 8 9									
Staytrim (538 Greebex)									
hair cutter 46 0 11 6 5 4									
Stellenbosch (535 Granose)									
grape juice 13 1/2 oz 33 7 — 3 6									
Steclin (1176 Squibb) TS									
capsules									
250mgm 100 65 3ea — 97 10 1/2									
500 314 4ea — 471 6									
tablets									
250mgm 100 65 3ea — 97 10 1/2									
500 314 4ea — 471 6									
D	Step (386 Douek) existing entry								
I	Step (386 Douek)								
dressing table sprays									
Cologne for men									
50002 14 10ea 3 8 1/2 ea 27 6									
55001 37 6ea 9 4 1/2 ea 70 0									
crystal 40506, 40507 50 0ea 12 6ea 92 6									
40508 37 6ea 9 4 1/2 ea 70 0									
40519 58 0ea 14 6ea 105 0									
42506 65 0ea 16 3ea 120 0									
baccarat 40521 125 0ea 31 3ea 230 0									
40524 120 0ea 30 0ea 220 0									
40526 115 0ea 28 9ea 210 0									
40527 142 0ea 35 6ea 260 0									
leerdam 40502 80 0ea 20 0ea 147 0									
40520 115 0ea 28 9ea 210 0									
glass 30104, 30120 14 10ea 3 8 1/2 ea 27 6									
30108, 30118, 30119, 30121, 30122, 31110 19 0ea 4 9ea 35 0									
Limoges china small 30201, 30208, 30229 27 2ea 6 9 1/2 ea 50 0									
30209 33 0ea 8 3ea 60 0									
Limoges china large 40201, 40208, 40210, 40229, 40231, 40232 42 0ea 10 6ea 77 0									
40209 54 0ea 13 6ea 100 0									
40228, 40230 39 0ea 9 9ea 72 0									
Vieux Rouen 30502, 30503 31 4ea 7 10ea 57 6									
30508 19 0ea 4 9ea 35 0									
handbag sprays									
diffusion 20203, 20207, 20208 20 6ea 5 1 1/2 ea 38 0									
glass 10101, 10102, 10104 11 4ea 2 10ea 21 0									
10201, 10202, 10209, 10218 14 10ea 3 8 1/2 ea 27 6									
grande luxe 20401, 20406, 20407 37 6ea 9 4 1/2 ea 70 0									
20408 37 6ea 9 4 1/2 ea 70 0									
lacquered 20405 52 6ea 13 1 1/2 ea 95 0									
Limoges china 10120, 10121, 10122 16 8ea 4 2ea 30 6									
10301, 10302, 10305, 10311, 10313 25 6ea 6 4 1/2 ea 47 0									
10309 31 4ea 7 10ea 57 6									
luxe 20303, 20304, 20308, 20313, 20316, 20317, 20318, 20319 25 6ea 6 4 1/2 ea 47 0									
mother of pearl 10603, 10604 30 0ea 7 6ea 55 0									
opal glass 10204 22 8ea 5 8ea 42 0									
silver finish 20409 40 6ea 10 1 1/2 ea 75 0									
standard 20102, 20106, 20108, 20110, 20112 19 6ea 4 10 1/2 ea 36 0									
Vieux Rouen 10501, 10503 20 0ea 5 0ea 37 0									
10505 16 4ea 4 1ea 30 0									
Stera-Fix (1037 Reckitt)									
size B 29 3 — 3 3									
Strepilin (518 Glaxo)									
25% 1gm & 5gm vials									
Sulphamezathine (649 ICI) ts4B									
veterinary									
tablets 5gm 20 11 9ea —									
D	Sun-O-Life (29 Alfonal) see Alfonal								
D	Sunhawk (538 Greebex) existing entry								
I	Sunhawk (538 Greebex)								
sunglasses gents 303, 403, 404, 405 60 0 —									
301, 401, 402 92 0 —									
ladies 302, 410, 411, 412, 413 60 0 —									
406, 407, 408, 409 92 0 —									
clip-ons 204 60 0 —									
203 92 0 —									
D	Sunsilk (509 Gibbs)								
hair spray aerosol 8oz									
shampoo magnum 31 7 7 11									
D	Supersoft (563 Hampshire) existing entry								
I	Supersoft (563 Hampshire)								
bubble bath 2 6 7 1/2									
hair spray perfumed 1, 2 and 3									
33 6 8 4 1/2									
economy size 1 & 2 41 0 10 1 1/2									
super size 1 and 2 70 8 1/2 17 5 1/2									
hand cream 11 2 2 9 1/2									
plastic 13 0 3 3									
shampoo lemon									
sachet 2 6 7 1/2									
bottle 14 4 3 7									
liquid 2 6 7 1/2									
bottle 14 4 3 7									
wave set 11 2 2 9 1/2									
talcum 20 6 5 1 1/2									
D	Suregrip (774 LR)								
I	Suregrip (35 AR)								
rubber gloves									
lightweight 316 29 4 2 10									
skin thin 286 35 9 3 5 1/2									
super 310 37 8 3 7 1/2									
unlined 294 32 0 3 1									
Surmontol (971 PSMB) ts4B									
ampoules 2mls 10 12 0ea 3 0ea									
tablets 25mgm 50 12 0ea 3 0ea									
500 108 0ea 27 0ea									
Susanne High Life (900 Norton)									
foam bath pine 92 0 23 0									
luxe 98 0 24 6									
Swan Lake (893, Nicholas)									
bath cubes 17 6 4 2									
Swedish (1539 BV)									
complexion soap									
80gm 16 0 4 0									
140gm 24 0 6 0									
D	Sylvitox (818 M&B)								
I	weed-killer 4oz								
Synalar-N (649 ICI) TS									
cream 30gm 14 3ea —									
ointment 30gm 14 3ea —									
Tabloid (208 BW)									
cyclobarbitone 200mgm ts1s4A									
100 4 8ea —									
500 19 4ea —									
1000 36 0ea —									
5000 176 0ea —									
quinidine sulphate 200mgm									
100 60 0ea —									
Tackle (280 CP)									
medicated gel 37 4 9 4									
Tancolin (810 Maw) tsDDI									
children's linctus									
2litre 30 0ea —									
Tar Dermament (938 PD)									
50 mls									
D	Taron (565 Hanimex) existing entry								
I	Taron (565 Hanimex)								
camera 35mm									
Auto EE 400 0ea 97 6ea 697									
case 33 0ea 8 0ea 57									
T.C.P. (1552 UL)									
first aid cream 18 11 4 8									
D	Teak (1299 W&D)								
Tenuate (838 MN) ts4B									
tablets 30 62 0 — 7									
100 15 0ea — 12									
500 72 0ea — 108									
Tenuate Dospan (838 MN) ts4B									
tablets 15 52 0 — 6									
100 25 6ea — 38									
Terra-Bron (969 Pfizer) TS									
120mls 21 3ea 5 4ea 37									
Terra-Cortril (969 Pfizer) TS									
eye/ear suspension									
5mls 7 3ea — 10									
spray 1oz 9 10ea — 14									
2oz 17 3ea — 25									
topical ointment									
1oz 4 5ea — 6									
1oz 10 1ea — 15									
Terramycin (969 Pfizer) TS									
capsules									
250mgm 16 13 11ea — 20									
100 83 10ea — 125									
1000 809 5ea — 1214									
intramuscular injection									
100mgm vial 2 6ea — 3									
intravenous injection									
250mgm vial 4 8ea — 7									
500mgm vial 8 5ea — 12									

phimic solution 25m 5mils 2 1lea — 4 4½	large (4doz.) 36 10 — 1 10½	half bottles (2doz.) 50 8 7 7 3
orauspension 1-5gm 5 3ea — 7 10½	Trimetts (1552 UL) wafers 42 9 — 4 9	bottles (2doz.) 36 1 5 5 4 4
aeetric drops 10mils 3 7ea — 5 4½	D Trimune (436 Evans) tablets 12 28 0 — 3 6	Vichy-Grande-Grille (653 I&R) splits 35 3 5 4 2 2
yr125mgm/5mils 60mils 5 3ea — 7 10½	Triomlnic (1303 Wander) † tablets 12 28 0 — 3 6	half bottles (2doz.) 50 8 7 7 3 3
ab100m 19 5ea — 29 1½	D Triptafen (34 A&H) Triptafen-DA (34 A&H) Tru-Gel (893 Nicholas) hair dressing tube 22 5 5 4 3 3	bottles (2doz.) 36 1 5 5 4 4
10gm 25 10 4ea — 15 6	D Triptafen (34 A&H) Triptafen-DA (34 A&H) Tru-Gel (893 Nicholas) hair dressing tube 22 5 5 4 3 3	Vichy Hopital (653 I&R) splits 35 3 5 4 2 2
25gm 16 13 1lea — 20 10½	Tubigrip (1127 Seton) (distributors 93 BI) tubular supporting bandage 2½in x ½yd 2004 32 0 — 4 0	half bottles (2doz.) 50 8 7 7 3 3
opointment 1oz 2 2ea — 3 3	2½in x ½yd 2005 36 0 — 4 6	bottles (2doz.) 36 1 5 5 4 4
op powder 3% 1oz 4 4ea — 6 6	4in x ½yd 2006 40 0 — 5 0	Vi-Magna (746 Lederle) syrup
ro15mgm 24 2 0ea — 3 0	Twysol (121 Bibby) fabric softener 23 7 — 2 6	Vines (1282 VB) bay rum 4oz 18 0 4 6 3 0
rag tablets 10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	D Tylenol (1383 McNeill) Ucal (1261 UCAL) bay rum and cantharides † U.C.G. (324 Crookes) pregnancy test kit (10 tests) 65 0ea — 97 6	brilliantines 4oz 18 0 4 6 3 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Ultrapren (583 HP) T5 syrup 60mils 5 7ea — 8 4½	scurf lotion 24 0 6 0 3 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	125mgm 20 12 0ea — 18 0	super lacquer aerosol 48 0 12 0 7 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	100 49 3ea — 73 10½	Visa (Piguet) (1253 Turnpenny) hair lotion 4oz 34 6 8 9 5 0½
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	500 232 10ea — 349 3	perfume 1oz 12 9ea 3 3ea 22 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	250mgm 20 22 0ea — 33 0	1oz 30 3ea 7 7ea 53 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	100 97 2ea — 145 9	1oz 43 2ea 10 10ea 75 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	500 464 5ea — 696 7½	1oz 61 11ea 15 6ea 108 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Unity (166 Brannan) clinical thermometer figured single degree 45 0 — —	2oz 104 2ea 26 1ea 182 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Uzit (234 Cartwright) tooth-ache remedy 2½dr 10 6 2 7½ 1 6	4oz 190 9ea 45 3ea 331 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Valium (1074 Roche) † capsules 2mgm 100 16 8ea — 25 0	travel packs 1oz 48 9ea 12 2ea 85 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	5mgm 100 24 0ea — 36 0	1oz 73 9ea 18 5ea 129 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	500 98 8ea — 148 0	2oz 123 3ea 30 10ea 215 9
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Valpeda (343 DH) foot balm 25 2 — 3 0	2oz 18 6ea 4 6ea 31 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Vanexane (1197 Sumner) head lotion 2oz 15 0 3 9 2 3	4oz 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Vapar (1269 VC) existing entry Vapar (1269 VC) air freshener aerosol 22 0 — 2 11	8oz 44 0ea 10 6ea 73 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	moth repellent block 3 0 — 4	16oz 72 6ea 18 3ea 127 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	insectoily killer aerosol 22 0 — 2 11	32oz 106 0ea 26 6ea 185 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Vaseline (256 CPL) hair cream 70gm 15 9½ 3 11½ 2 2	atomiser refill 3oz 36 0ea 12 9ea 88 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	dispenser refill 149gm 23 8 5 11 3 3	3oz 36 0ea 12 9ea 88 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	213gm 34 7½ 8 7½ 4 9	Vittel Grande (653 I&R) half bottles 50 8 7 7 3 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	hair tonic 49gm 20 0 5 0 2 9	bottles (2doz.) 36 1 5 5 4 4
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	99gm 29 10 7 5 4 1	Vittel Hepar (653 I&R) half bottles 50 8 7 7 3 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	petroleum jelly white jar 21 11 5 5 2 11	bottles (2doz.) 36 1 5 5 4 4
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	jar 41 4 10 4 5 6	Vol de Nuit (548 Guerlain) eau de Cologne
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	1lb 63 10½ 15 11½ 8 6	95cc — — 40 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	shampoo, cream, beauty, medicated, lemon bottle 70gm 20 3½ 5 0½ 2 9	190cc — — 62 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	123gm 28 6 7 1 3 11	474cc — — 109 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	shampoo lemon bottle 40gm 14 0½ 3 6 1 11	eau de Cologne spray
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	123gm 28 6 7 1 3 11	72cc — — 49 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Vastarel (1123 5LL) (distributors 1556 Farillon) tablets 50 17 0ea — 25 6	7cc — — 52 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	100 32 0ea — 48 0	15cc — — 79 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	1000 285 0ea — —	perfume spray 7cc — — 61 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	V-Cil-K (413 Lilly) T5 Pulvules 100 14 0ea — 21 0	toilet water 95cc — — 47 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	125mgm 500 68 4ea — 102 6	245cc — — 84 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	1000 133 4ea — 200 0	Voya (1452 Merica) sanitary towels
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	1000 263 4ea — 395 0	standard 6 8 6 — 11
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	tablets 100 14 0ea — 21 0	12 16 6 — 1 9
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	125mgm 500 68 4ea — 102 6	Watersprite (1160 Solport) face cloth G.296 18 0 — 2 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	1000 133 4ea — 200 0	G.300E 20 0 — 2 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	1000 263 4ea — 395 0	WBC (234 Cartwright) antiseptic 2oz 12 9 3 2 1 11
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Veet (343 DH) odourless economy 43 0 10 9 5 9	8oz 24 0 6 0 3 11
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	odourless large 28 4 7 1 3 9	Wellcome (208 BW) leptosira antiserum
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Velva (60 Arden) smooth lotion 205.95 — — 35 0	10mils 40 0ea — 60 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Vetrivite (324 Crookes) (vet.) 15mils 180 0 — 22 6	Wellcovax (208 BW) vaccine 14 0ea — 21 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Vichy (653 I&R) pastilles 5 9 1 5 1 3	Whiskas (967 Petfoods) 6doz 63 3 — 1 1
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3	Vichy-Celestins (653 I&R) splits 35 3 5 4 2 2	D Windsor (1070 Windsor) perfume stick 1219
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		Winslow's Mrs. (261 Christy) syrup 22 3 5 7 3 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		Woodwards (1346 Woodward) gripe water 5oz 24 0 6 0 3 2
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		Wright's (1351 WLU) coal-tar soap giant 22 0 5 6 2 9
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		Xylocaine (68 AH) spray 26 8ea — 40 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		Xyloproct H (68 AH) T5 ointment 15gm 11 6ea — 17 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		suppositories 10 9 6ea — 14 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		Yardley (1355 Yardley) beauty cases 1431 61 9ea 15 5ea 108 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		14434 84 2ea 21 0½ea 147 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		14435 101 10ea 25 6ea 178 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		Beauty Magic 15131 50 0 12 6 7 4
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		1513 85 0 21 3 12 5
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		brilliantine, solid
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		1639 34 0 8 6 5 0
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		1641 37 0 9 3 5 5
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		complexion milk
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		4191 44 0 11 0 6 5
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		4191 72 0 18 0 10 6
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		complexion powder
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		1400 43 0 10 9 6 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		deep emollient cleanser
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		512J 57 0 14 3 8 4
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		512L 87 0 21 9 12 8
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		dry skin cleansing cream
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		4131 43 0 10 9 6 3
10gm 10 5 6ea — 8 3		English complexion cream

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

149 Box = **W. H. Box**, 47 Mayflower Street, Plymouth.
Plymouth 6575.
236 **Cadogan & Co.** are General Distributors, division of Shulton
Great Britain, Ltd., Trevor House, 100 Brompton
Road, London, S.W.3.
342 CWLD = **C. W. L. Developments, Ltd.**, Mortimer
Hill, Mortimer, nr. Reading, Berks. Mortimer 337.
347 Dalmas = **Dalmas, Ltd.**, Greenfield Factory, Steeley
Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Chorley 4251.
397 Dunster = **Dunster Laboratories, Ltd.**, 14 Yorkshire
Street, Rochdale, Lancs. Rochdale 46821.
425 ELC = **Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd.**, 18 Davies
Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 9271.
543 GR = **Grimwade, Ridley & Co. (Ipswich), Ltd.**,
Farthing Road, Sprooughton, Ipswich. Ipswich 42431.
551 GI = **Gulton Industries (Britain), Ltd.**, Cranville
House, 132 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Joane 2191.
606 **Gulmex & Co. Ltd.**, 124 Barbary Road, London,
W.10. Isadore 2911.
667 JCL = **Japanese Cameras, Ltd.**, 50 Piccadilly,
Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Stoke-on-Trent 65134.

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

A	sulphur lozenges (lime)				
	2oz	6	4	1	7
C	zinc and castor oil cream				
	2oz	10	0	—	—
I	<i>Sundries</i>				
	tweezers (12)	7	8all	1	1all
	dustcombs fine cut				
	436	18	4	4	7
	enema "St. George" red				
	7. 6oz			—	—

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
● = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

A	Beecham's (104 BP)				
	powders	18	9	4	4
		40	3	9	4
		60	136	0	31
	tablets	18	9	4	4
		40	3	9	4

678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Buxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717
797 MSG=Maria St. George, Ltd., Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks. Denham 2231
837 MSD=Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd., Herts. Hoddesdon 67123.
857 ME=Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gai Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex. Crawley 2
869 Muir=Marjorie Muir of London Ltd., Hill, London, N.W.8. Primrose 6832.
915 OPTH=Ophthalmics Ltd. 72 Market, London, E.C.3. Mincing Lane 9261
956 Peptinol=Peptinol (G.B.), Ltd., 80 El Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4. Newcastle 36341
980 Photopia=Photopia, Ltd., Hempstead castle, Stuffs. Newcastle 65131.
989 Polaroid=Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Rose Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn G
1070 Windsor=Roberts Windsor, Ltd., Smithfield, London, E.C.1. City 6411.
1145 Sirex=Sirex, Ltd., Spirella House, Ox London, W.1. Regent 3542.
1215 T & O=Technical & Optical Equipm), Ltd., 15 Praed Street, London, W.1. 3181.
1220 CT=Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., 67 Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 8152.
1221 Thawpit=Thawpit, Ltd., 27 Sunb London, N.W.10. Elgar 2065
1416 DL=Delafine, Ltd., 27 Sunbeam Roa N.W.10. Elgar 2065.
1469 Caron=Parfum Caron, Wirral Indust Moorside Road, Winchester, Hants. Winchi
1490 IAPS=Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Corp I Kempton Road, London, E.6. 01-552-4344
1501 DEA=Dreamland Electrical Applian Shipyard Estate, Hythe, Hants. Hythe 3471
1525 PDP=Parfums de Paris Ltd. 66 5lo London, S.W.1. Belgravia 7342.
1558 MCL=Mayfair Chemicals, Ltd., 33 Sta Chadwell Heath. Essex. Seven Kings 2099.
1565 P. Plus=Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, Stuffs. Newcastle 65136.
1575 Ilon=Ilon Laboratories, Lorne Street, Lanarks. Hamilton 24310.
1576 P de S=Parfums de Soisel (U.K.), Ltd., Passage, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 1462.
1577 AT=Adam, Tucker & Co., Ltd., 134 Ful London, S.W.10. Fremantle 9980.
1578 Vernon=Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwort Preston, Lancs. Preston 83293.
1579 BC=Bateman (Cernelle), Nine Oaks, Ox Knutsford, Ches.
1580 Sheridan=Sheridans Laboratories, Fulham Road, London, S.W.10. Flaxman 116
1581 Litesome=Litesome Sportsware, Ltd. Park Works, Keighley, Yorks. Keighley 2453.
1582 Albion=Albion Laboratories, Ltd., 14 ton Road, London, N.W.5. Gulliver 3478.
1583 L of L=Laurice of London, Ltd., 34 Terrace, London, W.2. Paddington 7200.

	Berners Bodyfresh (1372 CCL)							
I	deodorant roll-on	32	0				7	7
A	Biobalm (851 MHP)							
	4oz	21	0				5	3
	12oz	51	10				12	11½
A	Cephos (104 BP)							
	powders	18	9				4	4
		40	3				9	4
	60	136	0				31	5½
	tablets	18	9				4	4
		40	3				9	4
	48	217	0				50	2
•	C.L.P. (78 A5&Co.)							
	antiseptic	4oz	16	0			4	0
A	Cojene (1530 Fisons)†DDI							
	tablets	20	19	1			4	9
•	Concreta (Molinarid (960 ADP)							
	perfume "boules"							
	(1)	9	10ea				2	5ea
	(3)	29	6ea				7	2ea
	(6)	59	0ea				14	4½ea
	(12)	118	0ea				28	9½ea
A	Coterpin (78 A5&Co.)†DDI							
	cough syrup							
	500mils	14	0ea				—	
	2 litres	49	0ea				—	

Confidence with



**Correna
Sunglasses**
PHONE: GLADSTONE 8814

Antisepticus (78 A5&Co.)				eau de toilette 514 17 6ea 4 3ea 32 6				A Rennie's (894 Nicholas)			
500gm 6 6ea — —				513 27 9ea 6 9ea 51 6				tablets 12 19 1 4 5 10			
Rusci Co. (78 A5&Co.)				512 43 6ea 10 4ea 80 0				(3doz.) (3doz.)			
500gm 8 0ea — —				2508 6 9ea 1 7½ea 12 6				25 23 0 5 4 1 6			
pin (78 A5&Co.)†DDI				2545 11 1ea 2 8½ea 19 6				(2doz.) (2doz.)			
500mils 10 6ea — —				2707 18 0ea 4 5ea 33 6				50 19 1 4 5 2 6			
2 litres 40 0ea — —				2535 30 0ea 7 4ea 55 6				100 32 5 7 6 4 3			
(338 Cussons)				2705 52 0ea 12 8ea 92 6				150 21 0 (½doz.) (½doz.) 4 10 5 6			
range				2oz 62 0 — 6 11				D Ruby (322 Cripps)			
shave 5040 17 0 4 3 2 6				D Layla (1372 CCL) existing entry				I Ruby (1418 Strenol)			
5041 30 6 7 7½ 4 6				I Layla (1372 CCL)				tapeworm remedy (vet.)			
5042 38 5 9 7 5 8				nail enamel				35 0 8 9 4 9			
antine				regular 37 6 8 11 5 6				worm remedy for dogs			
id 5000 17 0 4 3 2 6				transparent 37 6 8 11 5 6				35 0 8 9 4 9			
5001 23 10 5 11½ 3 6				pearl 50 0 11 11 7 6				for puppies 35 0 8 9 4 9			
5489 11 10 2 11½ 1 9				remover 24 0 5 8 3 6				A Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)			
5160 23 10 5 11½ 3 6				30 0 7 2 4 6				62 0 15 6 8 0			
5161 39 4 9 10 5 9				Lemon Delph (496 Garsalle)				116 6 29 1 15 0			
orant aerosol				cleansing milk 65 0 16 3 9 6				17 10ea 4 5ea 27 6			
5121 37 2 9 3½ 5 6				A Linituss (78 A5&Co.)†DDI				32 3ea 8 1ea 49 9			
5005 17 0 4 3 2 6				500mils 6 6ea — —				● Scetch (Molinar (960 ADP))			
grooming				2 litres 21 0ea — —				eau de Cologne 700 11 0ea 2 8ea 20 0			
5002 23 10 5 11½ 3 6				A Linstik (78 A5&Co.)				701 16 6ea 4 0ea 30 0			
5003 39 4 9 10 5 9				20 0 5 0 3 6				702 27 0ea 6 8ea 50 0			
5004 39 4 9 10 5 9				A Lucozade (103 8F)				703 47 3ea 11 6ea 87 0			
cream tube				small 7 9½ 1 2 1 1*				eau de toilette 610 17 6ea 4 3ea 32 6			
5080 21 3 5 4 2 11				large 27 6½ 4 1½ 3 0*				611 27 9ea 6 9ea 51 6			
ng bowl 2203 40 4 10 1 5 6				*Includes 3d for container				612 43 6ea 10 4ea 80 0			
2206 22 2 5 6½ 3 0				A Macprin (104 8P)				perfume 2508 6 9ea 1 7½ea 12 6			
ng foam aerosol				18 9 4 4 2 5				2545 11 1ea 2 8½ea 19 6			
5081 54 6 13 7½ 7 6				D Matador (1507 Paton)				2707 18 0ea 4 5ea 33 6			
ng stick 2224 16 10 4 2½ 2 4				A Metad (78 A5&Co.)				2535 30 0ea 7 4ea 55 6			
2225 10 7 2 8 1 6				500mils 6 6ea — —				2705 52 0ea 12 8ea 92 6			
ver talcum				2 litres 19 0ea — —				● Solacen (1441 Wallace)†s4B			
4439 30 6 7 7½ 4 6				Milk of Magnesia (976 P5&T)				capsules 50 16 6ea 4 1½ea 28 10½			
range				tablets strip 11 5 2 9 6				250 77 6ea 19 4½ea 135 7½			
nil-K (1176 Squibb)				s 25				A Somnytic (576 PH)s4ADDI			
(78 A5&Co.)†				A Minophos (78 A5&Co.)†				tablets 50 7 0ea — —			
th snuff 9 0 2 3 1 3				500mils 9 0ea — —				/100 13 6ea — —			
851 MHP)				2 litres 28 6ea — —				500 61 6ea — —			
80 51 10 12 11½ 7 3				Mum (172 8MCL)				A Strenol (1418 Strenol)			
160 86 1 21 6 12 1				cream 18gm 16 6 3 11 2 3				skin eczema cream (vet.)			
an (518 Glaxo)				existing sizes				1oz 22 0 5 6 3 3			
in articular injection				A Nutex (851 MHP)				2oz 36 0 9 0 5 3			
neomycin				soap 9 6 2 4½ 1 4				16oz 18 0ea 4 6ea 31 6			
(1454 Dermal)				tablets 80 51 10 12 11½ 7 3				A liniment (vet.) 4oz 26 0 6 6 3 10			
70gm 22 6ea 5 7½ea —				160 86 1 21 6 12 1				8oz 46 0 11 6 6 9			
(1176 Squibb)				500 218 5 54 7 30 9				1gall 46 0ea 11 6ea 80 6			
with Graneodin				1000 399 0 99 3 56 1				R Sunerven (851 MHP)			
x (851 MHP)				● Norone (1087 Roussel)†s48				tablets 50 33 8 8 5 4 9			
24 19 8 4 11 2 9				pregnancy test 60 0 — 7 6				100 60 11 15 3 8 7			
72 51 10 12 11½ 7 3				Pal (667 JCL)				200 115 6 28 10½ 16 3			
144 86 1 21 6 12 1				cubeflash — — 45 4				A Syrup Pulmonaria Co. (78 A5&Co.)†DDI			
480 273 0 68 1 38 6				Paton's (1507 Paton)				500mils 7 6ea — —			
in (1530 Fisons)				● dental pencil 16 0 4 0 2 3				A Thymo Ephedrine (78 A5&Co.)†			
28 13 2 3 3 2 0				● mini drop breath freshener 16 0 4 0 2 3				500mils 8 6ea — —			
50 22 0 5 6 3 3				A Phensic (104 BP)				2 litres 27 0ea — —			
100 36 8 9 2 5 6				18 9 4 4 2 5				A Tinoxid (78 A5&Co.)			
ene (104 8P)				37 0 8 7 4 9				tablets 14 0 3 6 2 6			
tin 19 6 4 6 2 6				48 174 0 40 3 6				A Vecon (851 MHP)			
37 0 8 7 4 9				A Phocil (78 A5&Co.)†DDI				3oz 5 8 — 7½			
tube 19 6 4 6 2 6				500mils 10 0ea — —				4oz 29 3 — 3 3			
eroplast (104 8P)				2 litres 30 0ea — —				14oz 76 6 — 8 6			
9 0 — 1 0				A Pipergran (78 A5&Co.)				R Vegetex (851 MHP)			
18 0 — 2 0				4oz 45 0 — —				tablets 40 27 4 6 10 3 10			
harm (525 Golden)				8oz 66 0 — —				80 51 10 12 11½ 7 3			
h colouring 33 2 8 3½ 4 10				1lb 10 0ea — —				160 86 1 21 6 12 1			
ab ta (Molinar (960 ADP))				2½lb 22 0ea — —				500 218 5 54 7 30 9			
erle Cologne 604 11 0ea 2 8ea 20 0				4lb, 7lb, and 14lb				1000 399 0 99 3 56 1			
603 16 6ea 4 0ea 30 0				D Pronesty (1176 Squibb)				A Zam-Buk (1530 Fisons)			
602 27 0ea 6 8ea 50 0				tablets 25				ointment 11 3 2 9½ 1 6			
601 47 3ea 11 6ea 87 0								16 10 4 2 2 3			
								38 0 9 6 5 0			

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